

## Israeli jets bomb Hizbollah bases

NABATYEH, Lebanon (Agencies) — Israeli warplanes attacked Hizbollah (Party of God) positions in South Lebanon Tuesday, police and witnesses said. Four Israeli jets bombed Hizbollah military bases in Tawza, northeast of this market town, 55 kilometres south of Beirut. An Israeli army spokesman said the planes were used for planning and launching attacks on Israeli forces and the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia. The attack was the 17th Israeli air raid into Lebanon this year. The Israeli air force bombed Palestinian camps east of the Lebanese port of Sidon Friday. There were no immediate reports of casualties but in Tuesday's raid witnesses told Reuters rings of black smoke covered the village of Louzaich, a stronghold of Hizbollah at the edge of Israel's self-declared "security zone." Hizbollah fighters fired with anti-aircraft weapons at the raiding jets, but missed their targets. Hizbollah fighters sealed off the woods between the villages of Louzaich and Mikh west of Jezzine. That prevented police from gathering information on casualties and damage.

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## AROUND THE WORLD...

### Hirohito has another blood transfusion

TOKYO (R) — Japan's ailing Emperor Hirohito, still bleeding internally, had another blood transfusion Tuesday after sending greetings to his anxious subjects. The 87-year-old emperor had already received three litres of blood since he collapsed Sept. 19 at the start of a nine-day fight for life. Court officials said he received the latest batch of blood Tuesday afternoon and described him as in stable but critical condition.

### China launches rocket from nuclear sub

PEKING (R) — China has successfully launched a rocket from one of its nuclear submarines, the New China News Agency said in a brief report Tuesday. The rocket, launched between Sept. 14 and 27, landed in its target area in the East China Sea, the agency said. It did not say how far the rocket travelled.

### Lawyers seek to free ill S. African fugitive

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Lawyers for a black fugitive holed up in the U.S. consulate in Johannesburg said Tuesday the man was ill and that they were negotiating with the South African government for his freedom. Clifford Ngcobo, 30, escaped from a security guard in a hospital Wednesday and took refuge in the consulate's 11th floor offices. Lawyer Fink Haysom said he was discussing Ngcobo's health with the government with a view to ending his consulate sit-in. Ngcobo, who had been detained without charge under emergency regulations since April, joined three other prominent activists who fled to the consulate the previous week.

### 200 million children risk blindness

GENEVA (R) — About 200 million children worldwide risk blindness and death through lack of Vitamin A deficiency, the World Health Organisation (WHO) said Tuesday. The agency called for urgent action to provide vitamin supplements to children at risk in 37 countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Good sources of vitamin A include liver, milk, butter and eggs, spinach, carrots, mangoes and papayas.

### Ozal to visit Italy in October

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal will make a two-day official visit to Italy next month mainly for economic talks, Turkish officials said Tuesday. The Oct. 5-6 visit will be the first by a Turkish prime minister to Italy in 56 years.

### U.S. rejects suggestion of new Afghan talks

WASHINGTON (R) — The State Department Monday rejected Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's suggestion for a four-nation conference in New York to discuss alleged violations of Afghan peace accords. Accusing Pakistan of violating the accords, Shevardnadze said Friday the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, Pakistan, Afghanistan and the United States might meet this week or next during the opening of the United Nations General Assembly to discuss the issue of violations. "We don't see the need for such a meeting," State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley told a news briefing, adding that Afghanistan was certain to be discussed during the General Assembly.

### Polisario see obstacles to Sahara peace

PARIS (R) — The chief negotiator of the Polisario Front, which is battling Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, said Monday that U.N. peace efforts for the territory faced major obstacles. Bachir Moustapha said told a news conference there were still "huge obstacles to be surmounted" to a U.N. plan for a ceasefire and a referendum offering the territory's people a choice between independence or integration with Morocco. Morocco and the Polisario agreed in principle last month to the U.N. plan to end their 12-year-old war. But Said said: "The continuation of the (peace) process depends on direct negotiations." The Polisario has linked a ceasefire to direct talks, which Morocco has rejected.

### Israel may recall Arab diplomat

TEL AVIV (AP) — Right-wing politicians have demanded the recall of the first Israeli Arab ever appointed to a diplomatic post for reportedly saying he favours a Palestinian homeland, Israeli newspapers reported Tuesday. Moshe Arens, a cabinet minister and former U.S. ambassador, called for the immediate replacement of Israel's Consul to Atlanta Mohammad Masarwa, 46, for comments he allegedly made during a speech two months ago, the daily Haaretz reported. The right-wing Tzomet and Tzomet parties have also demanded Masarwa's recall, the Maariv daily said. The foreign ministry was investigating Masarwa's statements, a spokesman said.

### Huge caches of arms found in N. Ireland

BELFAST (AP) — Security forces found "a huge arsenal" of weapons, including a rocket launcher, hidden in underground bunkers near the Irish border, police said Tuesday. The Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) said "a number of people" were arrested for questioning about the arms caches, discovered on Monday and Tuesday around Strabane, County Tyrone, near Northern Ireland's northwest border with the Irish Republic. The haul included a Soviet RPG-7 rocket launcher and two warheads, more than 455 kilograms of homemade explosives, two AKM assault rifles, one shotgun, a large quantity of ammunition and magazines, detonators, explosive fuses and propellant charges, police said.

### Saudi ambassador to Denmark dies

COPENHAGEN (R) — Sheikh Fouad Safwar Hussein, 66, the Saudi Arabian ambassador to Denmark, died Monday, the Danish Foreign Ministry announced. Sheikh Fouad had been ambassador in Denmark since 1986.

### Pakistani court overrules late Zia

ISLAMABAD (R) — The late President Mohammad Zia ul Haq acted unconstitutionally in dissolving the lower house of parliament and state assemblies, a Pakistani court ruled Tuesday. The reasons and Zia gave for his action May 29 were "so vague, general and non-existent (they) are not sustainable in law," said a ruling by five judges sitting in the Lahore high court. "The constitution does not envisage dissolution of assemblies at will," Pakistan's official AFP news agency quoted the court as saying.

### Soviet INF experts in West Germany

FRANKFURT (AP) — Soviet missile experts arrived in West Germany Tuesday to verify compliance with the superpower treaty scrapping intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF), the U.S. air force said. The 10-man team is the third Soviet group to inspect U.S. missile bases in West Germany under the terms of the forces INF treaty signed last December.



Protesters wave Palestinian flags and chant slogans after a demonstrator was shot dead by Israeli troops in Arab Jerusalem Monday

## 2 more killed, injuries mount in uprising

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) —** Palestinians staged widespread protests and a general strike in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip Tuesday as two protestors were reported dead and 15 injured in the clashes.

In the occupied West Bank, hospital officials confirmed the first two deaths from plastic bullets since the Palestinian uprising began, and Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin defended the use of the new ammunition.

The deaths of the two brought into question the army's new tactic of allowing troops to fire plastic bullets more freely at Palestinian protesters. The United Nations has protested the policy.

In a news conference at a military camp in Beir El, about 20 kilometres north of Jerusalem, Rabin said plastic bullets were added to the soldiers' arsenal in August after rubber bullets, tear gas and clubs "proved to be insufficient to cope" with increasing protests.

He added: "Our purpose is to increase the number (of wounded) among those who take part in

violent activities but not to kill them."

Asked about the U.N. protest over the bullets, he said that his job was to reduce violence in the West Bank and Gaza.

The first confirmed fatalities from plastic bullets were identified by hospital officials as Osama Braikah, 17, of Khan Yunis refugee camp, and Jihad Zanoun, 27, of the Daraj neighbourhood in Gaza City.

Braikah was hit by two plastic bullets Tuesday during a demonstration by dozens of protesters in his camp, said Dr. Ahmad Yazejeh of Shifa hospital in Gaza City. One bullet hit his face, Yazejeh said, "but a plastic bullet to the heart killed him."

Yazejeh said he received the information from physicians at Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis, where Braikah was declared dead on arrival. A spokesman at Nas-

ser hospital also confirmed the fatality was caused by a plastic bullet. The other victim, Zanoun, died Monday after being struck in the chest by a plastic bullet during clashes in Gaza City, according to doctors at Shifa hospital.

The army prosecutor said he had ordered four soldiers from the Givati brigade to be tried on manslaughter charges in the beating death of Hani Shami after a stonethrowing incident in the Gaza Strip's Jabaliya refugee camp in August.

Hospital officials in the Gaza Strip said troops wounded at least 15 with live ammunition and plastic bullets in Khan Yunis, Deir Al Balah, Gaza City and the Shati refugee camp.

Palestinian sources said at least two protesters were injured by troops in Jenin and Kfar Qallil in the West Bank.

On Monday, three Palestinians were killed and 68 were wounded in the Gaza Strip and West Bank and the Palestinian Shabiba youth movement called for the general strike and violent demonstrations on Tuesday to protest against the high number of casualties.

Amin Gemayel appointed the interim Christian government on Thursday minutes before his term as president ended without a successor having been chosen.

The mostly Christian rightist leaders rejected the last-minute compromise candidate agreed by Washington and Damascus. Parliamentary Deputy Mikhael Daher, saying he was too pro-Syrian.

"We agreed the most important thing for Lebanon is to reach a successful presidential election," McCarthy said after meeting Salim Hoss at government house in west Beirut ringed by Syrian tanks.

Sources close to Hoss said McCarthy gave assurances that the United States was still doing all it could to ensure a presidential election was held.

On the other side of the green line battle front splitting the city, army commander General Michel Aoun chaired a session of his "interim military government" at

on government movements.

Abdul Rasoul Al Nour, governor of Kordofan region in western Sudan, was quoted Monday by the Sudan News Agency as saying that the men were members of a hitherto unknown organisation calling itself "We in Kadugli."

Kadugli is a major town in Kordofan, 600 kilometres south west of Khartoum.

Al Nour said those arrested had confessed to belonging to the organisation. He said a member of parliament for Kordofan, Haroun Kaffi, was also arrested after being stripped of his parliamentary immunity.

He implied that the Sudan National Party of Father Phillip Ghaboush, might be involved in "We in Kadugli" organisation,

## Crown Prince calls for Arab centre for in-depth analysis

By Rania Atalla  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday called on Arab intellectuals to establish a centre for in-depth analysis that would articulate issues of importance to the Arab World, face up to the Arab World's challenges and convey the Arab Nation's voice to the international community.

"We today are in dire need for in-depth analysis evaluating the Arab political situation," the Crown Prince said at the opening of a seminar on political regimes in the Arab World. The Arab World, he said, "relies on pluralism and responsible and constructive dialogue... (which is) the only means of escaping the enemy's plans."

Prince Hassan called on participants to delve into dialogue, and to exchange and analyse information in order to achieve fruitful results for the Arab World. He said Arab intellectuals could convey their voices and analysis to the outside world only after surpassing the stage of limited thinking and defining and highlighting the common denominator amongst them.

The Crown Prince said if the Arab World continues to unquestioningly accept what Arab and foreign media sources say without projecting its own opinion and evaluation of the Arab situation, then it would inevitably see even more disintegration and fragmentation by the end of the century.

Prince Hassan warned of the dangers of Zionist plans against the Arab World as well as balkanisation in the area. He said the Arab World was resorting to regional groupings rather than joint action at a time when outside powers have grown used to deal-

## U.S. envoy launches fresh efforts in Lebanese crisis

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The United States, its choice of a compromise president for Lebanon rejected by hardline rightists, renewed efforts Tuesday to end the country's worst political crisis in 45 years of independence.

New U.S. Ambassador John McCarthy, unable to present his credentials in the absence of a head of state, had talks on the crisis with the leaders of Lebanon's rival government.

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## No Egypt-Israel accord on PLO

WASHINGTON (R) — The foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel said Tuesday their first joint meeting with President Reagan had failed to resolve the question of bringing the Palestine Liberation Organisation into Middle East peace negotiations. Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and his Egyptian counterpart Esmat Abdul Meguid met Reagan at the United Nations Monday (see page 5). The ministers agreed, in separate U.S. television interviews, the session was a welcome signal the United States remained involved in the Middle East peace process. Peres said: "It was an important declaration that peace is not dead and we do possess a basis to continue the peace process. I consider this meeting very opportune and very promising." Abdul Meguid welcomed a declaration from Reagan that he had added the political rights of the Palestinians to the problems of refugees and humanitarian measures which had previously dominated the American approach. "It's a political cause that has to be addressed politically to find a solution for the Palestinian problem," the Egyptian minister said. He said Reagan had urged the Israelis to meet Palestinian leaders, although it posed a conflict with the Israeli stand.



HRH Crown Prince Hassan

ing with countries bilaterally rather than dealing with the region as a whole.

(Continued on page 2)

## Jordan rejects Israeli report

AMMAN (Petra) — An official Jordanian spokesman Tuesday dismissed as baseless a report carried by Radio Israel earlier in the day that Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and the Israeli foreign minister were introduced to each other and shook hands with each other during a reception hosted by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The spokesman said the report was "one of Israeli-fabricated reports which the Israeli information media carry from time to time."

## Lawzi: Jordan contributed effectively to IPU talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan contributed effectively to including the Palestinian uprising in the agenda of the 80th session of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) and to debating the issue during the session held last week and this week, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Lawzi said Tuesday.

In an arrival statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, upon his return home after leading the Jordanian delegation to the IPU meeting held in Sofia, Bulgaria, Lawzi noted that one of

the resolutions adopted by the conference endorsed the call for an international peace conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices and attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Lawzi said the IPU elected the speaker of the Senegalese parliament as its chairman and Egyptian People's Assembly member Laila Tuqfi as executive committee member.

Aoun told reporters afterwards his cabinet would summon the directors-general of government ministries Friday and tell them to get back to work.

Aoun fired four colonels from key posts Tuesday in a shakeup aimed at purging supporters of Gemayel.

Aoun also was reported to have restricted the relative freedom of travel that the U.S. embassy had enjoyed for more than four years.

The daily newspaper Al Diyar, based in east Beirut, said the general banned direct helicopter

flights to and from the U.S. embassy premises in Beirut's eastern suburb of Aukar.

The report, which could not be immediately verified with either Aoun's office or the embassy, said the U.S. diplomatic mission was told that American helicopters can only land or take off from the army's helicopter base in Adma.

Police, meanwhile, said three bombs exploded in west Beirut during the night, wounding one civilian and destroying several shops and cars.

(Continued on page 2)

## Gulf talks resume Saturday in New York

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq will resume face-to-face talks Saturday in the U.N.-mediated peace process, a U.N. spokesman said Tuesday.

"On 1 October the secretary-general and his personal representative will meet jointly with the two foreign ministers to pursue the talks aimed at achieving the implementation of Resolution 598 in all its aspects," a spokesman for the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said.

In Abu Dhabi, the Iraqi oil minister said Tuesday his country was committed to peace talks with Iran.

Issam Abdul Rahim Al Chalabi briefed Abu Dhabi's Crown Prince Sheikh Khalifa bin Zaid Al Nahyan on the peace talks and "affirmed Iraq's determination to continue the peace process," the Emirates news agency WAM said.

Sheikh Khalifa said the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was ready to help push negotiations forward.

Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan said Tuesday Iraq insists that the ceasefire in its war with Iran also applies to shipping.

"Iraq insists on its position that the ceasefire should be on dry-land and water," Baghdad Radio quoted him as telling Iraqi workers in North Yemen.

The question of free navigation in the Gulf is one of the main obstacles to a breakthrough in the peace talks which opened in Geneva after the Aug. 20 ceasefire.

Iran's foreign minister left Tehran Tuesday for New York.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said Ali Akbar Velayati flew from Tehran to attend the United Nations General Assembly and told newsmen before leaving the U.N. secretary-general hoped to hold a new round of peace talks alongside the U.N. session.



## Former Carter aide sees no early solution to Mideast conflict by next U.S. president

tion does not expect the Palestinian declaration of independence to solve the conflict, he said.

"The American view is that the two long standing national claims to the same land should be reconciled through negotiations."

He referred to the first Israeli Prime Minister David Ben Gurion's willingness in 1947 to accept a "sliver" of what is today Israel and said that Israel has been ready for four years to enter negotiations.

Awad said the American administration must face a "new reality" as a result of the intifada. "The Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza are willing to accept a Palestinian state alongside Israel. Yet every Palestinian individual is part of the PLO and they say that they accept the PLO... the U.S. administration and Israel must be ready to accept this."

Awad added that there was already a state in the occupied territories which "more international communities and some Israelis are accepting. The question is when (to declare the

On Dukakis' claim to move the American embassy to occupied Jerusalem, Eizenstat said, "what Dukakis is saying is that every state has the right to designate where its capital should be." But he does not believe that Dukakis will move the embassy "from day one."

**PAGE ONE**  
**for analysis**

Saudi Arabia and the GCC. Arab cooperation and contemporary problems, as well as the outlook for the future.

Attending the opening ceremony were Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Information Minister Hani Khasawneh and a number of Arab intellectuals from Algeria, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Jordan and other Arab countries taking part in this seminar.

## U.S. launches new efforts

(Continued from page one)

The dynamite charges went off within four hours Monday night in west Beirut's Corniche Mazraa commercial thoroughfare and near the Carlton Hotel in the seaside Raouche district.

No group has claimed responsibility for the blasts.

Aoun said Tuesday his "cabinet" would meet Tuesday and Fridays and had ordered the drafting of decrees to promote army and police officers whose ranks had been frozen since 1982.

Highway Police .....	843402
Traffic Police .....	8430141
Public Security Directorate .....	630321
Hotel Complaints .....	6058400
Price Complaints .....	661176
Water and Sewerage Complaints .....	897467
Amman Municipality Complaints .....	787111
Telephone Information .....	

Price Complaints .....	661176
Water and Sewerage .....	
Complaints .....	897467
Amman Municipality .....	
Complaints .....	787111
Telephone Information .....	
(directory assistance) .....	12
Overseas Calls .....	17
Central Amman Telephone .....	
Repairs .....	623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs .....	661101
Jordan Television .....	773111
Radio Jordan .....	774111
Water Authority .....	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority .....	815615
Electric Power .....	

Company .....	648411, 63638
RJ Flight Information .....	08-53
Queen Alia Intl. Airport.....	08-52160

## HOSPITALS

**AMMAN:**

Hussein Medical Centre .....	813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. ....	644281/6
Akileh Maternity, J. Amn. ....	642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity .....	642362
Malha, J. Amn. ....	

Palestine, Shmeisani	636140
Shmeisani Hospital	664171/4
University Hospital	669131
Al-Muasher Hospital	845845
The Islamic, Abdali	667227/9
Al-Ahli, Abdali	666127/37
Italian, Al-Muhajireen	664164/6
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	77101/3
	77101/3

Amer. Marka	79311126
Oceen Ala Hospital	79161115
Amal Hospital	60224040
ZARQA:	674155
Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital	(09)983323
Ibn Sina Hospital	(09)981071
BRID:	(09)986732
Princess Basma Hospital	(02)275555
Qadisiyah Hospital	(02)277275
Al Na'efers Hospital	(02)247100
AQABA:	(02)247100
Princess Haya Hospital	(03)314111

## GENERAL

Ministry of Information	641467
Ministry of the Interior	663111
Ministry of Tourism	663111
Foreigners and Frontiers Dept.	892283
Metereological Dept.	622106
Public Security Dept.	892408



## Rifai, Sharif Zaid receive Greek commander

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Tuesday received the Chief of the Staff of the Greek Air Force, Lt. Gen. Nikolaos Stapas, in a meeting at the Royal Jordanian Air Force Commanders' Headquarters. The meeting was attended by the Royal Jordanian Air Force Commander, Lt. Gen. Ibrahim Shurudum, and the Greek Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Vassilios. Lt. Gen. Stapas and a two-man Greek Air Force delegation arrived in Amman Sunday on a five-day official visit to Jordan for talks with Jordanian officials and visits to military sites. Also Tuesday, Sharif Zaid received the visiting French Air Force Commander, Lt. Gen. Gilbert Forray, the general situation in the region and the scope of bilateral cooperation.

## UNRWA team studies employees' conditions

AMMAN (J.T.) — A team from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) headquarters in Vienna arrived in Amman Monday and immediately embarked on a general assessment of the agency's employees and their work and pay conditions. The team was said to be reviewing the salary scale of the employees and comparing it with those employed by the Jordanian government working in similar fields. The move followed a meeting here on Sept. 19 of representatives of 18,000 UNRWA employees in Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees who issued recommendations and resolutions which they sent to Vienna. The delegates who came from Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, as well as Jordan discussed for three days such questions as cost of living allowance for the employees, end of service compensation, a health scheme and other outstanding questions. The Vienna team, which will stay here until Oct. 5 to meet employees and gather information on their pay and work conditions, will direct attention to these issues. But according to UNRWA sources, the team members will also probe a 1982 survey conducted by the agency into the salaries and general work conditions of UNRWA workers. They will also look into UNRWA's 1982 decision to freeze allowances and annual increments of teachers which was taken on the ground of recurrent deficit in UNRWA's annual budgets. To back their demands, UNRWA employee representatives last May held a sit-in at the agency's headquarters in Amman.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- Art exhibition: "Contemporary Arab Artists," at Al Wasiti Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- Art exhibition by Omar Al Basoul, at the Housing Bank Complex.
- "The Individual, Sport and Olympic Games" Book Exhibit, at the American Centre.
- Book exhibition, at the Professional Association Complex.
- Book exhibition, at Al Walaja Cooperative Society, Jabal Nuzha.
- Folkloric exhibition, at the Al Manarah Social Development Society, Al Manarah.
- Photo exhibition entitled "Tourist Tours" to mark the World Tourism Day, at the Soviet Cultural Centre.
- An exhibition of paintings by Mohammad Shamseddine, at the Petra Bank Gallery.
- Islamic book exhibition and charity bazaar, at the Islamic Cultural Centre, University of Jordan.
- An exhibition of antiquities of Tell Abu Hamid agricultural settlement in the Jordan Valley, at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre — 6:00 p.m.

### FILM

- Polish film, "Aria for Athlet" (Sport), subtitled in English, at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

### LECTURE

- Mohammad Ahmad Ramadan gives a lecture on the United Nations and Middle East question, at the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation — 6:00 p.m.

## Regional conference aims to upgrade status of women

By Sana Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A series of measures and decisions were adopted by the thirteen Arab countries, at the end of a three-day regional conference on safe motherhood, aimed at upgrading the status of women in the region by providing proper health services and education to mothers. Because there are 100 to 1,100 preventable maternal deaths out of every 100,000 live births in different parts of the Arab World, concerned members of the conference, which ended here Monday, decided to work towards halving the maternal mortality rate by the year 2000. By doing so, the conference adopted the slogan "commitment to accomplish" and decided to fulfill the endorsed recommendations, which called for a political will to adopt all possible measures to ensure health for women. The recommendations called for educating the public on the risks facing mothers by building a bridge of information to citizens through simplified information based on comprehensive studies on trends in society. This recommendation stipulates that all forms of methods should be used in the information service, including mosques, churches and schools. The conference also decided to plan, execute and follow-up regional studies to assess the correct maternal mortality rate, and the problems accompanying pregnant women before, during and after delivery. This would be achieved through ensuring sufficient training specialised in scientific research methods. The recommendations also called for continued assessment of existing mother and child health services including family planning in rural areas. This would include surveying opinions of the target population and expanding the number of beneficiaries from these services. The conference called for the establishment of a

national committee for secure motherhood in every Arab country in which all concerned parties would be represented. This committee would be assigned the duty of preparing and outlining necessary strategies to achieve this goal. The committee would also prepare a national constitution which ensures the well-being of women. Upgrading the status of women, according to the recommendations, would include: — Sufficient education; — Participation in decision-making, especially in planning and implementing the policies of healthy deliveries and family planning; — Fulfill their desire to be pregnant and space their pregnancies, with providing necessary services; — Eradicate backward traditional methods such as female circumcision. The conference called for the establishment of a regional Arab fund for safe motherhood which will carry the responsibility of encouraging and coordinating information and expertise between the different countries, as well as funding research and regional and national programmes. The recommendations furthermore stipulated the strengthening and developing of primary health care and social services including pre-natal, delivery and post-natal care. This would include providing a minimum of one trained and licensed mid-wife to every village. The conference demanded an end to the inhumane situation of Palestinian women living under Israeli occupation where psychological and physical suffering and oppressive measures place Palestinian mothers under continuous danger. The conference, which discussed the situation in Sudan in length, recommended providing the necessary relief, primary health services and mother and child care for the flood victims. Finally the conference charged a specialised committee with the supervision to execute these recommendations.

## Universities unable to accept all students with 80% average

AMMAN (J.T.) — Contrary to what had been expected, Jordanian universities will not be able to accept all students with 80 per cent average grades and above in the current 1988-1989 academic year, according to an announcement by Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad. Assad told a press conference in Amman following a meeting by the Higher Council of Education (HCE) which took the decision, that a total of 567 additional students with 80 per cent average grades would be able to enrol for regular classes at the four universities this year but the remaining

800 students can apply for courses in the universities' private studies programme provided their grades were 80 per cent or above. Those to be accepted in the light of the new decision constitute a 25 per cent increase over the total number of students accepted by the four Jordanian universities in the previous academic year, according to the minister. Therefore, the total number of students to be accepted in these universities will be 7,341; and the HCE has decided that of the additional students, 328 will be accepted at the University of Jordan, 150 at Yarmouk University,

72 at Mu'ta and 17 at Jordan University of Science and Technology, Assad pointed out. According to the minister, 236 students will be offered scholarships to study in Iraqi universities this year, far less than previous years because, he said, Iraq decided to absorb all students who passed their general secondary education examinations in Iraqi schools regardless of their grades. The minister also announced that the HCE has decided to create a special office to deal with the question of students' acceptance at universities and community colleges.

## Medical conference opens today

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Sixth Jordanian Medical Conference, which opens here Wednesday, under royal patronage, will review 62 working papers by Jordanian researchers out of a total of 100; and will hear lectures from 35 prominent medical researchers from Arab and foreign nations, according to a spokesman for the Jordan Medical Association (JMA), which is organising the conference. He said that a wide range of subjects from blood diseases to early diagnosis of cancer will be reviewed in these papers. There will be seminars on Arabising medical teaching over a 10-year time scale, dealing with unemployment among Arab doctors and the health situation in the occupied Arab lands, the spokesman noted.

During the three-day conference, which will be opened at Al Hussein Youth City, a medical exhibition will be organised by a number of major pharmaceutical companies in Jordan and abroad. At the same time, the Arab Union of Dermatologists will hold a conference here to focus attention on a range of skin diseases, especially those which result from the use of chemicals industries and at homes, according to Dr. Mamdouh Al Qutob, the union's secretary general.

He said that acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) will be among the subjects to be discussed in depth. Nearly 2,000 doctors will attend the two conferences, some of them foreigners who worked in Lebanon's refugee camps and the occupied Arab territories, according to the spokesman. He said that these will focus attention on the consequences of Israel's use of poisonous gas against the Arab population.

## New schools ready to house 81,400 students

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education has taken delivery of 77 completed new school buildings which can seat 81,400 students, and which can help the ministry to dispose of the two-shift school sessions in a number of regions. The announcement was made by Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi, who said the new buildings are complete with laboratories, libraries and workshops. Last May, Mr. Hindawi announced the ministry was

building 176 schools, half of which would be operational in the second half of this year. Twenty one of these schools, he said, are being built in Amman Governorate, 12 in Zarqa, 20 in Irbid, 10 in Balqa, three in Ma'ra, eight in Karak, six in Ma'an and two in Tafleeh. In addition the ministry will award tenders for 52 other schools in the coming stage, and all the school projects would be completed by 1994, Hindawi added.

## Seminar on Red Sea development begins today

AQABA (Petra, J.T.) — A two-day seminar on the development of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden will open here Wednesday under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi. The two-day meeting will discuss an integrated plan involving Red Sea littoral states in joint projects designed to protect the environment of the two zones, according to Aqaba Region Authority (ARA) Secretary General Duraid Mahasneh.

and along the shores of the Red Sea, according to Mahasneh. Countries taking part in the seminar are: Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Palestine, North and South Yemen as well as Jordan. Mahasneh said that Jordan will be invited to attend the seminar which is the third in a series of meetings by the Red Sea littoral states.

In another development, a meeting was held here Tuesday under the chairmanship of Minister of Tourism Zuhair Ajlouni to discuss improvements in tourist facilities in the port city. Ajlouni told a meeting attended by ARA President Bassam Oqish and other officials that his ministry was interested in establishing tourist villages along the shores of Aqaba to absorb additional number of tourists from Jordan and abroad.

## Crown Prince: Unemployment is behavioural rather than genuine

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday called for the involvement of Jordanian women in building the society and urged unemployed university graduates to take advantage of programmes qualifying them to earn a decent living.

Addressing the opening session of a seminar by development councils in Amman, Balqa and Zarqa governorates Prince Hassan said it was "time for us to employ our young men and women in productive processes, and to place the common good before self-interest so as to meet the future with more confidence."

"Women form one half of our society — a fact which can not be ignored in our attempt to utilise our workforce and increase the gross national product," Prince Hassan stressed. He said women at present constitute only 15 per cent of the total workforce in Jordan at a time when the Kingdom continues to employ 150,000 non-Jordanian workers. Referring to unemployment in Jordan, Prince Hassan said that "the numbers of unemployed Jordanians do not equal even one

quarter of the migrant workers in the country." Unemployment in Jordan can best be described as behavioural rather than genuine. "Our unemployed young male and female graduates ought to take up useful training to prepare themselves for new careers which will earn them a decent living," Prince Hassan noted.

"Everything should be done to move from the stage of planning into the stage of practice and transform ourselves from a consumer into a producer society," Prince Hassan added. He told the meeting, which was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and a number of cabinet ministers, that it was time to introduce a change in the society's behaviour and the best way is for each individual to start with himself.

Referring to development schemes in the three governorates, Prince Hassan said that in

contrasting the original plans and the actual work carried out, one can not but blame all those involved in the planning and execution processes for not giving sufficient attention to decentralisation.

Prince Hassan referred to the contents of a number of reports submitted by the development councils, which outline such subjects as a decline in consumption, a drop in imports and belt-tightening programmes, as well as electricity, water and road networks and services.

He expressed hope that discussion during the meetings will dwell on further stimulating the involvement of Jordanians in the implementation of health, agricultural, industrial and tourist projects.

Prince Hassan expressed his willingness to meet with local councils every three months to discuss means of promoting work on economic and social development projects.

This seminar, he said, "is bound to help create a dialogue between those in charge of industrial, agricultural, commercial and other sectors, and is also bound to help the participants come up

with constructive recommendations to promote development." Minister of Industry and Trade Hamdi Tabbaa described the local development councils as "a further impetus in economic and social development projects."

Ministry of Planning Secretary General Ziyad Fariz outlined the main objectives of this meeting "which is designed to promote popular participation in development and re-examine current plans in the light of economic and social circumstances."

Fariz said that the Jordanian economy, like those of neighbouring countries, had been facing pressures with negative consequences on the labour market, a decline in Jordanian exports and a drop in the amounts of Jordanian expatriate transfers. "This has had its impact on the amounts of Jordan's foreign currency reserves," Fariz noted.

But he said despite these obstacles, Jordan has been able to achieve positive growth rates close to those envisaged in the five-year development plan.

Participants in the meeting will discuss working papers dealing with agriculture, industry, tourism and the environment.

## Saudi prince tours border regions

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's security is joined to that of Saudi Arabia, and cooperation between the two countries follows recommendations by the Arab Interior Ministers' Council. Prime Security Department (PSD) Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali said Tuesday.

Speaking after a tour of PSD's divisions by visiting governor of the Saudi Arabian province of Tabouk, Prince Fahd Ibn Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, Majali said Jordan was keen on implementing security agreements signed by the two countries, and a pan-Arab security strategy as endorsed by the Arab interior ministers council in Tunis.

Referring to the joint Jorda-

nian-Saudi Arabian committee which was formed some time ago, he said that its members periodically discuss countering drug trafficking in the desert region extending along the common border, combating crime, extradition of criminals and the process of travel and transit across the Saudi-Jordanian border.

Majali said that the recent Arab police chiefs' meeting in Tunis recommended a unification of Arab countries' methods in combating crime and the formation of national committees to help implement the proposed pan-Arab security strategy.

Majali said Prince Fahd's visit to Jordan and his talks at the PSD were part of the two countries efforts to enhance bilateral coop-

eration in security affairs. Prince Fahd Ibn Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz had visited the PSD and met with Majali and other senior officers.

The prince was briefed on the department's duties and the comprehensive security programmes being executed around the country.

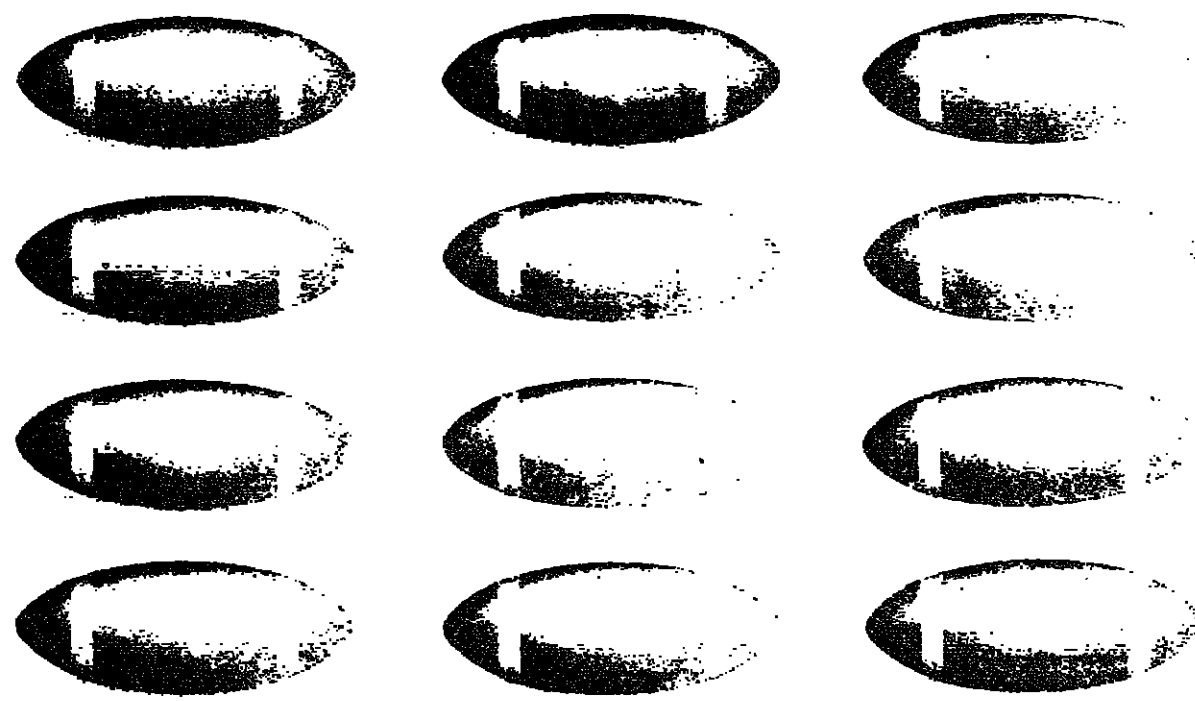
Later Prince Fahd was accompanied on a visit to the PSD's anti-narcotics division where he examined techniques employed to foil drug trafficking operations.

His other stop was at the badia and border police headquarters where he was informed of measures to ensure security along the desert borders.

## Hamzeh receives Arab ministers

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Tuesday discussed scopes of cooperation with South Yemen and Sudan, during two separate meetings with the health ministers of both countries. Said Sharaf and Ohaj Mohammad Mousa. Sharaf discussed possibilities of S. Yemen's utilisation of Jordan's health experience in the fields of primary health care, organisational and delivery of health services, health planning, statistics and legislations.

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## Of gun power and people power

IS it significant that Palestinian diplomacy is being met with Israeli militarism? Look at the facts. In the past ten days, the Israelis have bombed Palestinian and Lebanese positions in southern Lebanon, increased their use of live ammunition and plastic bullets in the occupied territories, and intensified their application of such measures as curfews, collective punishments and detentions — amidst reports that South African police officials are advising Israel on how to deal with the mass uprising of the Palestinians. The situation has deteriorated to the point where United Nations officials felt it appropriate to protest to Israel about the nearly indiscriminate use of gunfire by the Israeli army against Palestinians, particularly young children.

If there is a pattern to Israeli madness, it would seem to confirm the fruitlessness of Israel's reliance on military force to quell a nationalist uprising. The last several decades have clearly indicated that the collective political will of a people, and their national and human rights, cannot forever be denied by the application of brute force. The Israelis do not seem to have learned that lesson, believing as they do that they can lay claim to a higher morality than the rest of the world's peoples.

This is, of course, ludicrous and clearly untenable; it will only guarantee that at some point in the near future the Palestinians, and perhaps other Arab states, may see the lack of results from present Palestinian activism as a sign that more violent methods should be used. This would exacerbate the "security" threat which the Israelis claim to be putting down with their present policies, and the ultimate consequence would be an escalating cycle of violence which brutalises people on both sides of the conflict. One would have thought that if Israel really sought peace and security, it would recognise that it cannot achieve these goals through recourse to militarism.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

TWO of the three Arabic daily newspapers Monday commented on His Majesty King Hussein's activities during his latest tour abroad, referring to his contacts with world leaders and his statements to the information media. Al Ra'i daily said that the King's talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher covered the Middle East question and the situation in the Gulf; and in his meeting with the Egyptian president, the monarch discussed Arab affairs and the strengthening of solidarity among Arab states. The King's statements to the world information media reaffirmed the Kingdom's stand with regard to the Middle East and Jordan's determination to strive for a comprehensive peace, said the paper. It said: "The King has never ceased his efforts in pursuing the achievement of peace and never shirked any responsibility in the service of his Arab Nation." The paper added: "The present East-West detente and the favourable international political climate require coordination with Arab states, and contacts with various world powers for the achievement of stability and peace."

For its part Al Dustour Arabic daily referred to the King's statement on the eve of his departure from London to return to Amman in which he stressed the need for the Palestinians "to crystallise a unified formula so that sufficient world-wide backing for the Palestinian cause can be found." The paper said: "It should be noted that the King made the statement following his talks with the British prime minister and the Egyptian president with whom he discussed the situation in the Middle East and means of establishing peace. King Hussein has maintained serious and constant efforts to serve his Arab Nation in general and the Palestinian cause in particular; and his efforts have been instrumental in creating a favourable political climate to solve the Middle East problem."

Al Shaab daily commented on a government decision of writing off nearly JD 13 million in water bills and part of the cost of appropriated land by municipal councils. "This is a constructive and encouraging step that is bound to enable these councils to assume a greater role in the process of development," the paper noted. Indeed, this decision is bound to create a new situation, curbing emigration of people from rural to urban regions, and will help municipal councils direct their attention to infrastructure and services projects," the paper said. It said in return, councils ought to double their efforts to rely more and more on their own resources and revenues.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

### Beware of Israeli plot

WRITING in Al Ra'i Arabic daily, columnist Tareq Masarweh warns the Arabs to beware of Israel's new political manoeuvres, spearheaded by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. The writer refers to the Israeli leader's statement in which he expressed Israel's readiness to talk to the PLO rather than to a Palestinian government. "This is a political ploy being concocted in Washington to persuade the Palestinians, who are about to convene their national council, not to declare a government in exile or a provisional government, and not to demand a state in implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 181 of 1948," says Masarweh. This offer, he adds, "is no more than a trap for the Palestinians to keep them in disarray... in the form of different groups rather than a unified government. It is a trap intended to create a situation whereby the PLO will seek to join an Arab country in the quest for an international conference that could discuss the Palestine problem for 20 more years with no fruitful result..." the writer points out. He points to Washington's total bias towards Israel and its policies in the Middle East, and says that Washington has failed to convince Israel of withdrawing from southern Lebanon and adds: "If the idea of withdrawing from southern Lebanon terrifies Israel, how would one expect Israel to withdraw from the Palestinian land which it now calls Israel's land." He warns that "the Zionist old game remains the same..." and Peres's offer is no more than a trap to keep the Arabs bogged down in a quagmire of divisions and to improve Israel's image before the world...

## Does NAM need restructuring?

The following article is reprinted from the Yugoslav Review of International Affairs. The writer is professor of politics at Jawaharal Nehru University.

By M.S. Rajan

ONE OF the notable features of the Eighth non-aligned summit conference held in Zimbabwe in September 1986 was that a new generation of young leaders took over from the older stalwarts, many of whom founded or ran it for nearly a quarter century. It was symbolised by the fact that it was held in a new, young, state, with a youngman at its head, then Prime Minister (now President) Robert Mugabe, and one who had also fought for Zimbabwe's independence, partly through the assistance and encouragement of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM). While this was a welcome development in the running of the NAM, there is a danger of youthful exuberance being the better of experience and wisdom that one achieves through experience and knowledge.

Thus, during the summit conference itself, the new chairman of the NAM, Mugabe, had made an observation which can only be attributed to ignorance of the past or inexperience: that the NAM might need "some permanent machinery and a legal framework" — and also a change over from the present consensus-way of taking decisions to voting.

The new Chairman was not apparently aware that the idea of a permanent secretariat for the NAM had been raised more than once in the past and rejected by the summit conferences of the NAM. And there has never been any suggestion that the NAM needs some kind of a charter or a constitution in order to make it more efficient or consequential.

By the time of the eighth summit conference, nothing had happened (except, of course, change-over to a youthful leadership) which called for the revival of an old discredited idea, or the need for a constitution or a charter. The idea of giving up consensual decision-making in favour of some kind of voting has again been talked about in the NAM conferences from time to time, but there has never been a formal move to do so.

These ideas were ignored at the eighth summit deliberations (perhaps as mere *obiter dicta*), but President Robert Mugabe, as Chairman of the NAM seems to have just revived them in slightly another form. Addressing (on June 6th at New York) a delegation of journalists from non-aligned countries covering the U.N. General Assembly's Special Session on Disarmament, Robert Mugabe is reported to have said: "There is need for the restructuring of the NAM, so that it can be given the teeth it must have, or at least people... to exert political influence..." His two years' experience as chairman of the NAM, it seems, made him feel the pressing need for "an administrative structure to deal with day-to-day business of the organisation."

He said that people (Who?) believed that NAM could "do wonders" (if he had a secretariat to help?) He added, "There is that confidence they have (sic) in NAM, but NAM structurally is not built for action of the nature that the United Nations can take." Chairman Mugabe did not throw up any more specific suggestions, except to say that it would give a big boost to the movement if it can be represented in the U.N. Security Council, "even as an observer."

It does seem that once again it is better to ignore these (what appear to be) *obiter dicta* of the chairman of the NAM, because they are not rooted either in long enough experience of the functioning of the NAM or any requirement of the changed times. They might merely be the handicaps of his own young, small, governmental structure. So far as the past is concerned, there has already been too much of institutionalisation of the policy of non-alignment. Any additional "re-structuring" of the Movement (possibly meaning the creation of institutional additions) would be counter productive — in the sense that they give the illusion of making NAM more efficient and purposeful, while in fact creating a new bureaucracy, calling for more meetings and more paper work. That is no way to promote either the policy of non-alignment or the causes of the non-aligned.

As for the need for "teeth" for the NAM, Chairman Mugabe ought to know the fate of the United Nations, which has some "teeth", and the manner of its functioning since the 1960s when it came to have a non-aligned majority — now a two-thirds majority. By definition, the NAM cannot have any "teeth" (like the U.N. or cold war blocs, if that is what is meant). Should that happen, the whole character of the movement — not only its

present structure — would change. And not all its members (certainly, some of the leading founder members) would care to remain within the movement. When two-thirds of the members of the United Nations are members of the World Organisation, where is the need for additional spokesmen of the NAM? Many of them have represented themselves as spokesmen of non-aligned states in the U.N. Security Council on issues of deep concern to the NAM, such as the Palestine and Namibian problems. And without denigrating the world organisation, one can say that the NAM (and its members through the "Group of 77", and other NAM institutions, like Non-aligned News Pool), are influential enough in international affairs, although it is not easy to measure such influence.

As for wanting to change the present consensual processes of decision-making of the conferences of the NAM, in preference to voting, one need only point out that there are already too many divisive issues in the movement to bear the burden of one more by the replacement of consensus by voting. More than anything else, it is the consensual decision-making (with the permissible "reservations") that has held (at least, in appearance) the 101 members of the movement. The members of the NAM together, despite too many other divisive issues in a highly pluralistic membership of the movement. The would, instantly, divide members into majorities and minorities. And not only in terms of agreement/disagreement on specific issues, but also in terms of ideological and other (e.g. historical) antagonisms. When such, intermittent, decisions take place, the fact of being together under the common veneer of non-alignment would gradually wear thinner and thinner. What is more, the usefulness of the idea of consensual decision-making is presently a major achievement of the NAM and the contribution to the functioning of U.N. organs. It would be a thousand pities, if the NAM were to replace the present consensual procedure by voting.

In making suggestions such as these of Chairman Mugabe, it would appear that spokesmen of the non-aligned are often (and unconsciously) impelled by the desire to copy the structure of the NATO/Warsaw Pact Organisations or of international/regional organisations. This is a pity. Firstly, the NAM is not, and is not meant to be, similar to them. It is a movement, not an organisation — somewhat like the Commonwealth of Nations (minus the Commonwealth Secretariat). More importantly, it is an illusion to think (at least in recent years) that the bloc organisations, bloc politics or international organisations are either more united than they actually are, or more efficient than the NAM, or that if they are, that is due to their formal/legal structure. This is to take a formalistic and mechanistic view of international affairs, which is divorced from the reality. The impact of a movement or an organisation does not necessarily or wholly depend on bureaucratic structures or their procedures, but on the contemporary relevance and validity of the issues caused backed by them. In other words, it is the moral influence of a cause that counts — at least, that is so, insofar as the NAM is concerned.

By Gideon Spiro

IT IS very difficult to convey to non-Israelis the importance of the Israeli army and its unique role in Israeli society. It seems to me there is no other country in the Western world where so many exgenerals and other high-ranking officers directly participate in political life. Take, for example, the present national unity government in which four generals serve as cabinet ministers. In addition, there are a number of generals in the Knesset, distributed across the political spectrum from the far left to the fascist right. Some might argue that this situation is desirable because it can prevent a military coup modelled on Third World countries. Others might argue that such a coup is unnecessary; the presence of so many military personnel in Israeli political life has already performed a less visible coup by the militarisation of civilian life. In fact, the abundant involvement of military personnel includes large segments of the Israeli economy as well. Military and military-related products amount to over 50 per cent of Israel's industrial exports. Suspending, for the moment, judgement on this unique phenomenon, it should be clear that the Israeli army plays a central role in Israeli politics. Similarly, the army pervades the personal life of every Israeli as well.

Israelis (male and female) begin their army involvement with compulsory service at the age of 18 (three years for men and two for women) and men end it at the age of 55 when reserve service is completed. Therefore, most Israeli men spend a total of 37 years of their life directly involved with the army. If you add the paramilitary training that takes place during the last three years of high school, then the total is 40 years. In other words, since life expectancy is 73 for men and 77 for women, more than half of Israeli life is spent engaged, in one way or another, with the army.

This life-long involvement, with the army becomes, in turn, a central theme in Israeli cultural expression. Ever since the days of the pre-state Jewish community, military symbols and ideals have resonated in Israeli music, theatre, and literature. It is no fluke that the 40th anniversary of the state's founding celebrated the military complex by rewarding those who most eloquently perpetuate military ideals. This occurred while these ideals are being challenged by a growing number of Israeli authors and intellectuals of the younger generation. The challenge is also being mounted by Israeli reserve soldiers who have called into question Israel's policies with regard to the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

That Israeli law does not recognise conscientious objectors is not only due to the fact that politicians reject the idea, but also because the public does not demand it. There is a wide consensus among Israelis of the vital necessity and near sanctity of the army.

The invasion of Lebanon destroyed, in part, this sanctity in the eyes of some Israelis. For the first time, people saw the army used not for defensive purposes but for brutal and unabashed aggression. Among a wide array of responses, the view that the army's role had changed brought the establishment of Yesh Gvul (There is a limit). This movement is comprised of Israeli reserve soldiers who were summoned to serve in the war, but questioned the right of the government to call them to a war they considered illegal from its inception. It was the first time in Israel's history that Israeli reserve soldiers said to the government: We are not going to a war which violates all democratic and humanistic norms; which violates all international charters to which Israel is a signatory, especially the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; which contradicts the essence and spirit of the Israeli declaration of independence; and which involves the criminal bombing of civilian populations.

For the first time since the establishment of the state, Yesh Gvul forced the Israeli public to confront the issue and limits of obedience to the authority of the government's military institutions. Specifically, members of Yesh Gvul asserted their rights as soldiers in a democracy to say no to their government when its policy clearly violates basic norms and values of democratic societies and entirely contradicts their human consciences. Never, in the history of the state, had the issue of obedience to governmental authority been debated so thoroughly as it was during the Lebanon war.

It must be understood that Yesh Gvul is not a pacifist movement. Its members do not question, in principle, the necessity of an army for Israel's defense. Rather, a member of Yesh Gvul sees himself committed to his oath to defend the country. Having taken his oath, however, a soldier does not transfer to the government the right to misuse the powers granted by its citizens. When Israel invaded Lebanon it abused the valuable institution of defence. Yesh Gvul members argued that we cannot hide behind the curtain of "We acted under orders". At no time does an order relieve one of personal responsibility for one's acts as a soldier. Yesh Gvul argued that the war in Lebanon raised the black flag of illegality, a phrase coined by an Israeli military court in the mid-1950s. The court recognised that soldiers have the right to refuse an illegal order, which was defined, then, as an order whose illegality is so flagrant that it raises "the black flag of illegality."

During the Lebanon war, over 2,000 Israeli reserve soldiers signed the Yesh Gvul petition requesting not to serve in the war. One hundred and fifty of them were court-martialed. The movement played a very important part in the decision to withdraw Israel's forces.

After the withdrawal of most of the army, Yesh Gvul receded somewhat from the public eye. There were debates within the movement whether to apply a refusal policy to the West Bank



## There is a limit

After much discussion, members decided that their role as soldiers does not include taking part in controlling one and a half million people and participating in the oppressive measures which have transformed the West Bank and Gaza Strip into areas governed by military dictatorship. It is important to emphasise that the decision not to cooperate with the occupation is an individual decision. Each member of Yesh Gvul determines on his own what actions will define his refusal. For example, some might decide not to cross the 1967 borders (the Green Line) into the occupied territories; others might decide to serve in non-populated areas in the territories but will refuse to participate in any policing duties against the Palestinian civilian population; some might decide not to receive a riot stick, illustrating their refusal to participate in the breaking-bones policy against Palestinians; and others might decide to serve in the occupied territories but refuse to carry any type of weapon. All of these forms of refusal are accepted and respected by Yesh Gvul.

The Palestinian uprising dealt the final blow to Israelis who believed in an "enlightened" occupation. Yesh Gvul's thesis was confirmed; the role of the soldier as an oppressive tool could not be denied. Acts of brutality were seen daily on television and in the press. The Israeli policy of breaking the bones of Palestinian youths and shooting unarmed civilians, among them women and children, revived the question of the black flag of illegality. And again, Yesh Gvul became relevant.

The movement published a new petition which proposed a refusal to participate in the oppressive measures against civilians. In this one, we declared that we will not serve. Entitled, "There is a Limit to Oppression," it reads:

The Palestinian people are waging an uprising against the Israeli occupation in the territories. Over twenty years of occupation and oppression has not prevented the Palestinian struggle for national liberation. The uprising in the territories and the brutal oppression by the Israeli army establish clearly the terrible price of a continued occupation and absence of a political solution. We, reserve soldiers in the Israeli Defence Forces, announce that we cannot share any more the burden of cooperating with and the responsibility for this moral and political deterioration. We hereby declare our refusal to participate in the suppression of the uprising in the occupied territories.

At present, 600 people have

signed this petition. Thirty-seven members of Yesh Gvul have been jailed and close to 100 were released from service upon declaring their refusal to serve in the occupied territories. Recently, Yesh Gvul has published two booklets which have been distributed to soldiers. One explains why we refuse and provides guidelines for distinguishing an illegal order. For instance, orders to break bones as a punishment or to shoot and kill innocent people is defined as illegal. In this light, the book quotes the Fourth Geneva Convention that applies to residents of military occupied territories. The booklet quotes Israeli High Command Order #33,0133 of June 7, 1982 which states that all Geneva conventions are to be considered as part of the military high command's code of conduct. Therefore, not only does the Israeli army violate the Geneva Convention, but it is also contravenes its own rules of conduct. This makes the position of Yesh Gvul not only justifiable from an ideological point of view, but also legally correct on the army's own terms.

The second booklet is a guide that prepares the potential resister for the legal procedures he will endure, the conditions in the military prison, and his rights as a prisoner. Recently, Attorney-General Yosef Harish has used this booklet as a pretext to instruct the head of the National Police Investigation Department to initiate an inquiry into Yesh Gvul's activities. Harish argues that the booklet incites soldiers to refuse to serve. This is sheer nonsense. All of the information contained has been previously published in the Israeli press. Yesh Gvul simply organised it to be presented in a more compact form.

The attorney-general's request is a clear instance of the law's exploitation for political ends. In this case, his and the government's objective are to intimidate Yesh Gvul members and deter those considering joining the movement. As it aims to expunge the democratic right to organise free political association, Harish's official request exemplifies totalitarian norms of government. The myth of democracy in Israel decays as respect for the law becomes secondary to mobilising the state's legal apparatus against those who publicly dissent from government policy. As the killings and tortures continue daily, the government's action demonstrates concern that Yesh Gvul's message may attract more soldiers and that the movement may dry up the well of those willing to participate in an ugly occupation. Insofar as Yesh Gvul is now being characterised as a genuine threat to Israel's continued occupation, its political platform is validated.

Harish's actions have been followed by another attack on Yesh Gvul's legitimacy. In an astounding decision, the board of directors of the state-operated Israeli television (Israel's only network) decided to prohibit reports of Yesh Gvul demonstrations. This decision was criticised widely by democrats in Israel, among them critics of Yesh Gvul, who see it as an ominous attack on the freedom of expression.

Despite its success in capturing the public eye, Yesh Gvul has not yet been able to mobilise a mass movement against military service in the occupied territories.

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Gideon is one of the founding members of the Yesh Gvul. The article is reprinted from the London based Middle East International.

## JORDAN MARKET PLACE

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## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### U.S. reducing navy presence in Gulf

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has begun to cut down on the duties of the naval task force it sent to protect neutral oil traffic in the Gulf more than a year ago. With the Iran-Iraq ceasefire holding five weeks after it was imposed, the White House says U.S. warships have been ordered to no longer formally accompany American-flagged tankers on their transit through the strategic waterway. Already the U.S. contingent in the Gulf and northern Arabian Sea has been reduced to 25 from 28. White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said Monday there would be no immediate reduction in that number, but it was clear the Pentagon was working to reduce the role of the navy there as long as peace holds. Fitzwater said the policy change was "the first step in the change of our presence (in the Gulf). We will continue to review our presence in the Gulf and will make changes as the threat diminishes."

### S. Arabia urges Lebanese to pick president

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia urged rival Lebanese factions Monday to bury their differences and elect a new president or everyone in Lebanon would lose. "We urge all Lebanese brothers with all their factions and sects in these most critical circumstances to work hard for convening a parliament session and decide on a president before everybody loses," a cabinet statement said. The statement, carried by the official Saudi Press Agency, said the current situation in Lebanon was unfortunate but it repeated that Riyadh would not interfere. Lebanon's parliament has twice failed to elect a successor for president Amin Gemayel whose term ended last Friday.

### Rebels say Ethiopia ready for talks

KUWAIT (R) — Ethiopia has agreed to hold its first formal talks with Eritrean rebels to try to end 27 years of civil war, an official of the Eritrean Liberation Front (unified organisation) said Tuesday. Mohammed Omar, ELF deputy representative in Kuwait, told Reuters that following Sudanese mediation, his group, which has no guerrillas in the field, and the Ethiopian government had agreed to hold face-to-face talks. No date has been set. The main guerrilla force, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), said it hoped to join the talks if and when they took place. Ethiopia has held secret talks before with Eritrean factions fighting for independence for their Red Sea coastal province but these have failed to end Africa's longest civil war. The Soviet-backed Ethiopian army has been on the defensive since last March when the EPLF, scored a series of military successes.

### Saudi Arabia gives PLO \$28.5 million

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia has given the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) \$28.5 million, a Palestinian official said Monday. Saudi Arabia and six other Arab oil-producing states agreed in 1978 to pay \$30 billion over 10 years to the PLO and frontline states Syria and Jordan bordering Israel. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat visited the kingdom Sunday for talks with King Fahd then flew to North Yemen and is now in Bahrain as part of a tour of Arab states.

### Congress panel drops ban on Kuwaiti missiles

WASHINGTON (R) — After intense lobbying by the Reagan administration, a joint congressional committee Monday dropped a ban on the sale of Maverick air-to-surface missiles to Kuwait. The Senate approved the ban by a vote of 75-to-15 last July as an amendment to a foreign operations money bill proposed by Democratic Senator Dennis DeConcini of Arizona. The administration said the action jeopardised a \$1.9 billion military sale to

the Gulf state that also included 40 F-18 warplanes and other missiles. The House of Representatives' version of the bill did not contain the ban and a conference committee of the two chambers Monday voted to remove the amendment from the bill. The amendment had been the last remaining issue of disagreement in the measure. A White House official said administration officials including Secretary of State George Shultz and national security adviser Colin Powell had argued strenuously against the amendment.

### 14 killed in clash with police in Karachi

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — Police exchanged gunfire Monday with residents of an overcrowded slum in eastern Karachi where three days of violence have left 14 people dead, hospital officials said. Two people were killed Monday, and a police spokesman said three soldiers have been missing since early Monday morning. The army was called in to defuse the tense situation. A search of the area has been launched for the missing soldiers, who were believed to have been kidnapped, although no one claimed responsibility, police said. A curfew was imposed on the area in an effort to put a lid on the violence that police and residents said erupted over a dispute last Friday between a handful of youths and a store owner.

### UAE calls for regional plan to combat pollution

DUBAI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) called Monday for a regional plan to prevent pollution in the Gulf. "A workable plan is needed to combat marine pollution and this presupposes increased cooperation among regional states," said UAE Health Minister Hamad Al Madfa, opening a two-day seminar on protecting the marine environment. Gulf war foes Iran and Iraq were represented at the meeting in addition to the six members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE. The eight states are members of the Regional Organisation for the Protection of Marine Environment (ROPME), set up in Kuwait in 1980. The group reported there were 185 marine pollution accidents in the Gulf last year, most of them caused by attacks by Iran and Iraq on shipping and oil installations.

### Iran says it smashed sabotage ring

NICOSIA (R) — Iran said Monday it had smashed a sabotage gang which planned to bomb key installations at Zahedan close to the borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan. The national news agency IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, said nine people had been arrested and 125 kg of explosives seized. Three of those detained were agents of an espionage network of a foreign government, the agency said without elaborating. It described the other six as local mercenaries. It quoted Hussein Mirlohi, deputy commander of the Islamic Revolution Committee, as saying the gang had planned to start operations by blowing up the site for Friday prayers in Zahedan.

### Reconstruction chief says China to help Iran

NICOSIA (R) — Iran's war-reconstruction chief said Tuesday he had discussed with China building two power stations in Iran's Kerman and Gilan provinces. The two countries will also cooperate in building small industries, Hamid Mirzadeh, arriving back to Tehran after a week's visit to China, told reporters. He gave no details of the power plants or industries but Iranian officials have said the eight-year war with Iraq created immense economic problems. Western diplomats see reconstruction focusing on small and medium-sized projects and getting power to factories. The Iranian News Agency (IRNA) quoted Mirzadeh as saying at Tehran airport that Chinese officials told him they were ready to cooperate in Iran's post-war reconstruction.

## 'Egypt wins Taba dispute'

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel has lost a six-year border dispute with Egypt over a tiny Red Sea beachfront, Israel radio said Tuesday.

A five-member international arbitration panel accepted Egypt's position on the location of the Sinai peninsula border and said the 700-metre Taba beach resort should be returned to Egypt, it said.

Israel held on to Taba after withdrawing from Sinai in 1982 under a peace treaty with Egypt. It has developed the strip into a popular resort with a luxury hotel and recreation village.

A decision in Egypt's favour had been expected, and bilateral negotiations to reach a last-minute compromise settlement on Taba failed.

Israeli press reports said Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres were informed of the panel's decision over the weekend, but officials in both offices refused to comment.

"I can't confirm the reports," Shamir aide Yossi Ahimeir said. A foreign ministry spokesman told Reuters: "We have nothing to say about this. I don't know where (the radio) got the information."

Foreign ministry director-general Avraham Tamir and ministry legal adviser Robbie Sabel are to head the Israeli delegation that will be on hand in Geneva to receive the ruling.

Israel and Egypt are expected to begin talks on implementing the ruling shortly after it is delivered. Peres and Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid are scheduled to meet in New York Thursday.

Sources quoted by the Jerusalem Post newspaper Tuesday said the award would be unequivocal and would not leave room for Israeli manoeuvres to retain control over parts of the disputed area or drag out the implementation process.

## Reagan wants progress in Mideast peace process

By Russell Dybvik

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan denied American efforts to promote peace in the Middle East have been a failure, but he acknowledged Sept. 26 that "all of us would like to make more progress."

As the president began a meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York, he was asked if the failure to bring about peace in the Middle East was the greatest disappointment of his presidency.

"I think all of us would like to make more progress, but I don't think it's a failure," Reagan told reporters. "We're talking to each other."

Asked why he did not specifically mention Palestinians in the human rights section of his address to the United Nations General Assembly earlier in the day, the president replied: "I thought I was making it plain I was talking about human rights everywhere in the world."

Later at a briefing on the talks, Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said the president emphasised that his administration has been working "to find the path to peace, and we want to discuss today how we can continue to work together towards that goal."

Murphy said the president opened the session by noting that the 10th anniversary of the Camp David accords has just passed and "it's a good time to reflect on

where we've been and where we're headed."

Reagan added, "the three of us can take pride in what's been achieved together over the past eight years," and he noted that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has been a "monumental achievement which has changed the face of the region and laid the groundwork for all future efforts at peace."

### Growing realism

The president spoke of "a growing realism" in the region and a "recognition we are on the right track," Murphy said. The three governments agree their goal is "a comprehensive peace and that such a peace can only be reached through direct negotiations," Murphy said.

"We must all continue to work together to shape an environment favourable to negotiations," he quoted the president as saying. "For its part, Israel must find a way to reach out to Palestinians and Egypt must encourage the Palestinians to adopt reasonable positions."

Murphy said the United States remains committed to the search for peace in the Middle East with U.S. policy based on widely accepted principles that will "remain constant."

Foreign Minister Meguid said Egypt would do all it could to find a peace solution; he emphasised that Egypt wants to see the West Bank and Gaza return to normal.

Murphy noted that the Egyptian foreign minister said it was his belief that senior levels of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will find a way to

come to terms with publicly expressing acceptance of Israel's right to exist.

Murphy said the meeting between the president and the Israeli and Egyptian officials "was not long enough for either minister to expand in any great detail. There was the assertion by Minister Meguid that at the top levels of the PLO they were going through this very serious appraisal of how they could come to terms with the long-standing request that Israel's right to exist be acknowledged explicitly and simply," Murphy said.

There was also brief reference to last week's address to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. "We didn't hear anything new in it, either in terms of tone or substance," Murphy said.

Israeli Foreign Minister Peres praised the United States for giving "a firm lead through a difficult period" in the search for a Middle East peace and agreed that a solution must be found for the Palestinians.

Peres urged a joint examination by the United States, Israel and Egypt of how to "create the necessary conditions" to promote peace negotiations free of military threats.

Secretary of State George Shultz, who also participated in the meeting, said "we all need to keep working for the right environment for peace."

Shultz said he would have additional meetings with Meguid and Peres at the United Nations over the next several days to examine what can be done further. — USIA.

## Kuwaiti emir lays the stone for New York's first mosque

NEW YORK (R) — Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, the ruler of Kuwait, laid the cornerstone Monday for New York's first mosque, to serve a growing Islamic community.

Located in Harlem, it stands on the edge of an area which has a substantial Jewish population. The mosque is close to the young men's and women's Hebrew association, a major centre for the

arts in Manhattan. The \$15.5 million mosque will form part of a \$25 million Islamic cultural centre that will include a 2,787 sq-metre administrative wing with classrooms, offices, a library and public meeting space.

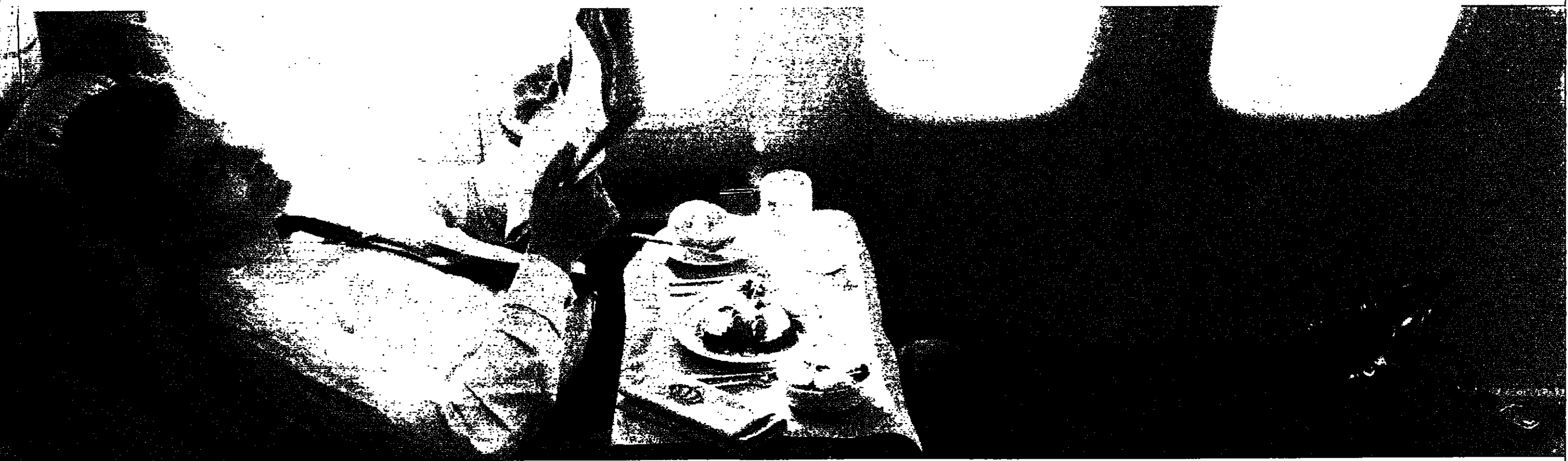
There are an estimated 400,000 Muslims in the city.

The mosque, expected to be ready next June, is sited at an

angle, allowing worshippers to face southeast toward Mecca. There will be a 39.62-metre high minaret from which the faithful may be called to prayers several times a day.

Kuwait gave \$8 million for the project, for which Saudi Arabia and Libya were other prime contributors. Morocco was to provide furnishings.

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# S. Arabia to extend bond offer to private investors

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia is to allow private investors to buy its new government bonds in a bid to revive flagging interest in them and help fill its depleted coffers, bankers said.

They said the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) had issued new guidelines for the regular 1.5 billion riyal (\$400 million) offerings and kingdom banks were thrashing out details of how to repack the notes for a secondary market.

SAMA has already introduced a repurchase programme for the development bonds, launched last June to help finance a persistent budget deficit, but bankers said the offerings were substantially undersubscribed.

Enthusiasm for the one to five-year bonds — the first major government borrowing in Saudi Arabia in 25 years — has been dampened by competition from higher-yielding riyal interbank deposits and the absence of a secondary market.

"It was widely felt that the list of end-investors was too narrow," one kingdom banker said. "The range has now widened

considerably. It will greatly stimulate demand."

Bankers declined to give details of SAMA's fresh criteria for trading the bonds, which are tailored along Islamic lines.

But they said the country's 11 commercial banks would be allowed to sell the paper to Saudi corporations and citizens in amounts of at least one million riyals (\$266,000).

Buyers, who will receive contract notes, may not resell the bonds to non-Saudis.

Previously Saudi investors could invest only indirectly in the bonds through bond-based mutual funds being offered by the banks. Banks won approval in July to resell the paper to selected government and quasi-government bodies.

The bonds were initially placed with two government agencies, the General Organisation for Social Insurance and the Pension

Fund, before being offered to banks in June.

"SAMA's step will have two impacts," one Saudi banker said. "Kingdom banks will subscribe to more of the bonds and investors with money outside the country may bring funds home to take advantage of the deal."

In compliance with an Islamic ban on usury, there is no fixed interest rate on the bonds which are issued every other week and pay twice a year a fixed sum or "cash flow" linked to unspecified government development projects.

However, bankers can calculate a Western-style yield which they say has remained at a margin of 20 to 50 basis points above like-dated U.S. treasury notes.

SAMA told banks earlier it would repurchase up to 10 per cent of the value of the bonds in a bank's portfolio as long as the sum did not exceed 100 million riyals (\$27 million) during any 28-day period.

But the move failed to significantly boost demand and some bankers estimate only around six

billion riyals (\$1.6 billion) or 57 per cent of the initial seven issues were taken.

This means SAMA may not be able to meet its projected 1988 budget deficit of 36 billion riyals (\$9.6 billion) without dipping further into its depleted foreign reserves.

Falling oil prices have also raised fears the deficit could widen, prompting a riyal devaluation to increase the value of the country's dollar-denominated oil revenues.

"The main motive behind SAMA's new step is to help the kingdom meet its budget deficit," one senior banker said.

"It means we will have a free secondary market, with prices commercially determined."

Some banks have already begun to contact their clients. But one banker cautioned it would take a few weeks before they had worked out the practicalities of the venture in detail.

"No-one wants to rush in without preparing proper accounting procedures — we must make sure we have the right shoes before we start walking," he said.

# Debt, poverty and growth top list of IMF/World Bank talks

BERLIN (AP) — The head of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Tuesday urged industrial nations to seek continued economic expansion and keep inflation in check in order to help ease the burdens of indebted nations.

Michel Camdessus told the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank that rich countries must be on guard against a fresh surge in prices.

"The central requirement is to avoid the return of inflationary psychology," he said in a prepared text.

"Once inflationary expectations become embedded, it is too late," said Camdessus, of France. "It is then costly and time-consuming to eradicate them."

He warned there are "a few scattered warning signals," including tightening labour markets in some countries and higher prices for some commodities.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl told the opening session of the meeting that the Third World debt problem "still constitutes an oppressive burden" for non-developing countries.

Further vigorous efforts are required," he said. "We must not be indifferent to hunger and misery, disease and environmental disasters. The prosperity

which many of us enjoy makes it our duty to provide effective assistance."

He said West Germany plans to cancel about \$4 billion worth of debt owed by poor countries.

He urged banks to do more. "Together with the countries concerned, banks bear the main responsibility for finding solutions that afford the prospect of overcoming the economic difficulties," he said.

The IMF has been instrumental in fashioning rescue packages for heavily indebted nations. The World Bank, its sister organisation, provides assistance to such countries for economic development.

World Bank President Barber Conable made an impassioned appeal to the rich countries to work for reduction of world poverty.

"Poverty on today's scale prevents a billion people from having even minimally acceptable standards of living," he said in the prepared text of his remarks.

"To allow every fifth human being on our planet to suffer such an existence is a moral outrage," he said.

"It is more: It is bad economics, a terrible waste of precious development resources. Poverty destroys lives, human dignity and economic potential," he said. "It must be fought with resolution.

and overcome with sustainable growth."

In his speech, Camdessus urged the United States to reduce its government spending.

"Fiscal restraint is currently warranted in several countries, most notably the United States," he said.

"A stronger budgetary position in the United States would also help make exchange markets more resilient in the face of unexpected developments," he said, "and it would lower real interest rates, with beneficial effects for indebted countries."

Camdessus advised those governments to continue to pursue policies that will return their economies to health.

"Debt and growth. The two

cannot be separated," he said. "There can be no durable solution to the debt problem without a restoration of growth."

He applauded the industrial nations' decision to lighten the money woes of the poorest debt countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, and called on bankers and governments to do more for the large debtors.

"Public agencies have doubled their share of financing to the big debtors since 1985," he said.

"Such an effort can only be justified before public opinion — and thereby sustained — if banks make a comparable effort to provide new money, more attractive terms or a reduction in the burden of debt service," he said.

## Qatar plans to borrow \$400m for gas project

BAHRAIN (R) — Qatar General Petroleum Corporation (QGPC) will borrow \$400 million from capital markets to help finance the \$1.3 billion project to develop its vast North Field natural gas reservoir.

Gulf banking sources said QGPC would soon invite a number of banks in and outside the Gulf to submit proposals for the

loan. "The government guarantee is available," one banker said.

Bankers said QGPC had lowered its earlier projections of borrowing \$600 million as it plans to raise the amount of oil revenues allocated for the project to 40,000 barrels per day from 30,000 barrels.

First Boston Corporation of the United States is financial adviser to QGPC on the project.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### USAID guarantees new credits

AMMAN (J.T.) — Small and medium sized businesses in Jordan will benefit from an agreement under which the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will guarantee \$2 million in loans provided by the Cairo Amman Bank for importation of capital goods. Jawdat Shashaa, chairman of the Cairo Amman Bank; Roscoe Suddarth, United States ambassador; and Lewis Reade, director of USAID signed the agreement Sunday. Under the agreement, USAID will assume 50 per cent of the risk of nonpayment of principal and interest on qualifying loans. These funds are in addition to the \$10 million loan guarantee project for small enterprise development recently signed by the Government of Jordan and USAID which will provide guarantees to lending institutions to increase credit to micro and small businesses for the purposes of expanding, improving efficiency, and producing and selling goods.

### Oman announces two new oil strikes

MUSCAT (AP) — Oman announced two new oil strikes Tuesday following an intensive exploration effort in the southern part of the country. The announcement by the state-owned Petroleum Development Oman (PDO) came as Oil Minister Ahmad Saeed Al Shabani said the Sultanate was willing to cut crude production, if other oil producers agreed on a formula to bolster declining oil prices. PDO reported discoveries of light oil at Rajaa Two and Zamurud. Exploration Manager Peter De Ruiter said more drilling was needed to determine the extent of the oil-bearing structure. "But it is encouraging to find oil in what was known to be a risky geological setting," he added. Oman, which is not a member of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is a modest oil exporter with a current output of 600,000 barrels per day. Domestic consumption accounts for 50,000 barrels and the rest is exported.

### EC, Hungary sign major trade accord

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — The European Community (EC) and Hungary signed Monday the most extensive trade and economic cooperation accord ever reached between the EC and an East Bloc nation. Under the accord, the EC and Hungary grant each other most-favoured nation status in trade and establish diplomatic relations. It forces the EC to gradually end Dec. 31, 1995 curbs on Hungarian imports. Those on "very sensitive" items, such as textiles, fertilisers, polymers, wood products, glass, leather goods, cement and colour television sets, that represent 20 per cent of all restrictions, are the last to go. In return, Hungary will improve market access for EC firms by helping them open offices and recruit staff and end discrimination against EC firms in awarding contracts and import licences. The EC and Hungary are also to step up economic cooperation in industry, farming, energy, and science, among others.

## Gold may test \$380 an ounce

ZURICH (R) — Gold prices, jolted by fading concern about inflation, heavy speculative selling, oversupply and the psychological impact of dipping below \$400 an ounce, will soon test support around \$380, analysts say.

"Expected support at \$400 an ounce failed and the next support is at around \$380, which is where we are headed in the next few days," said metals analyst Graham Birch at stockbroker Kleinwort Greaveson in London.

Prices fell below \$387 Monday but the metal was quoted some \$10 an ounce higher by midday Tuesday.

Mitsubishi Kawakami, a precious metal dealer at Mitsubishi Corp in Tokyo, expected a slight rally as high as \$410 an ounce this week on short-covering — a situation where a commodity, currency or security has been sold and must be covered by a corresponding purchase.

"However, if (gold) is most likely to breach \$400 soon after the rebound because large selling is expected if gold approaches that price level," he added. Underlying sentiment was insufficient to keep the price above \$400, he said.

Fundamentals suggest staying on the short side, some metal dealers said. Easier energy and grain prices, both of which once fanned inflationary concerns, now keep giving sell signals.

"The current price level appears very attractive but nobody seems to be interested because everyone believes prices will approach an even lower level," said Katsushige Yamazaki, an analyst at Ace Koeki Co. Ltd., a commodity brokerage firm.

Still, some customers are taking advantage of the price collapse, which has brought gold to its lowest levels since December 1986, noted Hans-Juerg Pletscher, a metal analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland (UBS).

"Physical demand is still there from the traditional customers in the Middle East and Far East and from the European jewelry industry," Pletscher said.

Prices under \$400 spell trouble for some mines whose average recovery costs are close to or above current market levels.

In South Africa, the world's biggest gold producer, analysts estimate nearly half the major gold mines are unprofitable in dollar terms at international market prices around \$390.

## Oil prices continue to fall

LONDON (R) — Oil prices fell by as much as 70 cents from Monday's highs with North Sea Brent Blend, the most widely traded crude, below \$13 a barrel in Europe Tuesday morning. Traders doubted the results of a two-day meeting of OPEC's price committee talks which ended Monday would do anything to help oil prices in the short-term amid a continuing world glut of supplies. Weak oil prices have lately eased-jitters about a return to inflation in the United States and other industrial nations. But bankers say further decline may do serious damage in debt-laden Third World oil exporters such as Nigeria and Indonesia.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday rates Local sell/buy rates in fils				
Belgian franc (for 10)	95.40	96.40	Saudi riyal	107.60/108.50
Dutch guilder	176.90	178.70	Syrian lira (for JD 1)	96.00/98.00
French franc	62.10	63.40	Lebanese lira (for JD 1)	900.00/950.00
Italian lira (for 100)	26.90	27.20	Iraqi dinar	386.70/376.70
Japanese yen (for 100)	274.70	277.40	Kuwaiti dinar	1393.30/1405.00
Swedish crown	58.30	59.00	Egyptian pound (new)	163.30/170.00
Swiss franc	251.50	254.50	Omani rial	110.30/112.80
U.K. sterling pound	668.30	680.00	UAE dirham	109.30/110.30
U.S. dollar	404.50	408.50	Omani rial	1051.70/1060.00
Deutschemark	215.30	216.70	Bahraini dinar	1071.70/1080.70

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for September 27, 1988.			
	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	1475568	JD 1452870	573
Top three companies:			
Jordan Finance House	1000000	JD 1000000	2
Jordan Spinning and Weaving	13141	JD 120260	121
Dar Al Shaab Press, Publishing and Distribution	105358	JD 72906	123
Parallel market:	1200	JD 1008	
Development bonds:			
Treasury bills & bonds:			
Other debentures:			

## JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603307
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	642001
Ministry of Finance	663621	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Planning	664466	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of Industry	644747
Ministry of Communications	847391	Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Ministry of Agriculture	693931	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Income Tax Department	660151	General Statistics Department	846171
Central Bank of Jordan	603031	Jordanian Businessmen Association	680643
Amman Customs Department	772181		
Social Security Corporation	643000		
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194		

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.6725/35	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2190/2200	Canadian dollar	
	1.8820/30	Deutschemarks	
	2.1217/27	Dutch guilders	
	1.5923/33	Swiss francs	
	39.41/44	Belgian francs	
	6.4050/4100	French francs	
	1403/1404	Italian lire	
	134.50/60	Japanese yen	
	6.4625/75	Swedish crowns	
	6.9400/50	Norwegian crowns	
	7.2100/50	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	397.00/397.50	U.S. dollars	

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The share market drifted off the day's highs to close steady in thin trading. At the close of floor trading the All-Ordinaries Index was unchanged at 1,543.3.

TOKYO — Shares closed up after keeping to a high note all day. Volume was brisk in the first trading session of the new fiscal year for securities houses. The Nikkei index rose 165.81 points, or 0.61 per cent, to 27,499.56.

HONG KONG — Prices closed slightly firmer after another sluggish trading day with property shares taking most of the gains. The Hang Seng Index ended at the day's highs, adding 11.89 to 2,466.27.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed marginally easier but above the morning's lows in thin and dull trading. The Straits Times Industrial Index shed 0.82 points to 1,022.28.

BOMBAY — Market closed until Wednesday.

FRANKFURT — Shares eased a touch in moderate trading as expected foreign investor interest again failed to materialise to help prices off their plateau. The Dax index slipped 0.2 per cent to 1,254.51.

ZURICH — Prices retreated from Monday's 1 is to close slightly lower. The weaker trend on Wall Street and k of new bullish factors caused some profit taking. The All-Sh. Swiss Index was down 1.8 to 908.9 points.

LONDON — Shares were below the highs reached on news of a lower than expected U.K. August current account deficit. The FTSE 100 share index was up 16.6 points to 1,809.3 at 1442 GMT.

NEW YORK — Stocks were slightly lower and moving little. Bonds firmed as oil futures fell moderately. The Dow was down four at 2,081 after being up about four points earlier.

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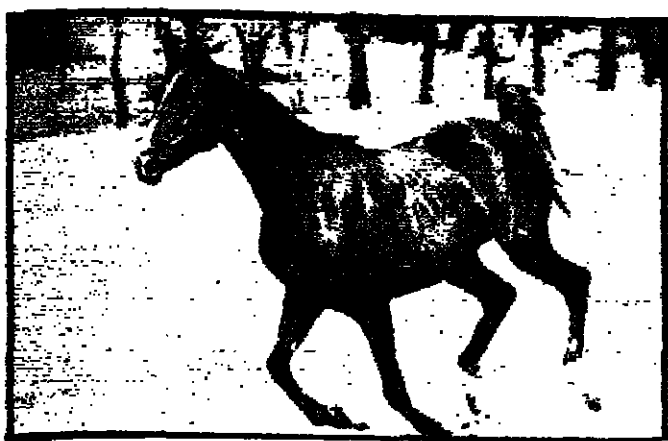
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**PLAZA**

**THE PARK IS MINE**

Performances 3.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30





An Arabian horse from the Royal Stables

## Arabian horse festival planned

AMMAN (J.T.) — A festival for original Arab horses will be held at the Royal Stables Thursday. Tickets are available for sale at the horse-show site. Revenues from this event will benefit Wadi Mousa veterinary clinic.

## U. of J. beats Zaqaziq

AMMAN (J.T.) — The University of Jordan basketball team Tuesday defeated the visiting Egyptian team of Zaqaziq University 112-66 in a basketball match held at the University of Jordan's playgrounds. The visiting team will play a number of games with the various University of Jordan teams, including two football and basketball matches which will be held Wednesday.

## Rams, Bills, Bengals remain steadfast

NEW YORK (AP) — Perfection still suits the Buffalo Bills, Cincinnati Bengals and Los Angeles Rams after four weeks of National Football League action. The Bills stayed unbeaten with a 36-28 victory over the Pittsburgh Steelers on Sunday.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

#### TOO LIGHT TO BE TRUE

East-West vulnerable. East deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A J 10 8 7  
♥ Q 6 3  
♦ K J 4  
♣ K

**EAST**  
♠ K  
♥ J 8 5 3 2  
♦ 10 9 8 7  
♣ A Q 3

**WEST**  
♠ Q 9 6 3  
♥ 10 9 7 4  
♦ 10 9 8 6 2  
♣ 5 4 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ A K  
♥ A K Q 5 4 2  
♦ 7 5

The bidding:  
East 1 NT, South 3 NT, West 4 NT, North 5 NT.

Opening lead: Ten of spades. Proponents of one method or another are quick to tell you what advantages their system confers. They are not as fast at pointing out the drawbacks. This column tells it like it is—no single bid or method is a panacea for all ills. You must weigh each one, decide on the pluses and minuses and how it suits your style. Those who favor light opening bids profess how beneficial it is to get in and out of the bidding quickly; how you disrupt the opponents' constructive bidding by revealing the

opening bid from them. What they forget to state is that, when you don't buy the contract, you have often drawn a blueprint for declarer of the lie of the cards. This hand comes from the recent North American Summer Championships in Baltimore. South's jump to three no trump was a practical solution to a difficult bidding problem. After the lead of a heart, it seemed that nine tricks were there for the taking, but declarer received a shock at trick two when he cashed the ace of diamonds and West discarded a club. The normal way to go for the contract would be to take two spade finesses. However, East's opening bid marked him for at least the king of spades, and possibly the queen as well. In addition, since East surely had at least nine red cards, there was also the possibility that he was short in spades. So at trick three declarer led a spade to the ace, and was gratified to see the king drop. On the continuation of the jack of spades, West could not afford to win the queen without setting up the suit. But once declarer had a second spade trick, he was able to concede a diamond and score his nine tricks: six two spades, two hearts and five diamonds.

# Ben Johnson drug scandal deals blow to Olympic movement

SEOUL (AP) — The world's fastest man was stripped of his gold medal Tuesday in a doping scandal that dealt a new blow to an Olympic movement just recovering from near-ruinous political boycotts and terrorism of the past.

The medal forfeited by Canada's "Big Ben" Johnson was awarded to his arch rival, Carl Lewis of the United States, who finished second in Saturday's momentous 100-metre dash in Olympic stadium. That put Lewis back on track for an unprecedented, second four-medal sweep. On Monday, Lewis became the first man in Olympic history to repeat as long jump champion.

"It was a blow for the Olympic games and the Olympic movement," Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) said after learning that the muscular Johnson had tested positive for steroid use.

But, looking at the brighter side, the Spaniard said the incident proved that "the IOC was right in the firm stand it has adopted to keep the games clean." He referred to IOC's rigorous drug-testing programme.

Johnson's world record of 9.79

seconds, set on Saturday, was officially erased, but his old mark of 9.83, set in beating Lewis at the World Championships in Rome last year, stayed on the record books.

#### Diving

The degradation of the 26-year-old Canadian superstar overshadowed Greg Louganis's dramatic and tearful triumph over Chinese Xiong Ni in platform diving that made the U.S. champion the first male diver to win two golds in consecutive games. Needing 85.56 points on his final dive to tie his Chinese opponent, the 28-year-old Louganis rose to the occasion and tallied 86.70 for a 638.61-637.47 victory over Xiong.

"Like in '84, I reminded myself that my mother's still going to love me no matter what happens, which makes it easier," Louganis said of his decisive dive. He wept as the final result was announced.

#### Overshadowed

Also dimmed by the Johnson scandal was Olaf Ludwig's victory in the men's 197-kilometre Olympic road race that added to East Germany's burgeoning medal haul, and the equestrian gold medal won by Nicole Uphoff of West Germany in dressage competition.

France, East Germany, Britain, Denmark, New Zealand, Spain and the United States claimed gold medals in the Olympic yachting regatta.

#### Cycling

Olaf Ludwig led an East and West German sweep of the medals in a closely contested men's cycling road race at the Olympics on Tuesday.

The East German burst clear of the field with Bernd Groene of West Germany about three kilometres from the finish and had three seconds to spare over his rival at the line.

Another West German, Christian Henn, took the bronze, 21 seconds behind Groene. Robert Mionske of the United States was fourth.

#### Weightlifting

Heavyweight Yuri Zacharevich

smashed two of his world records and won the Soviet Union their fifth weightlifting gold medal at the Olympics on Tuesday. He twice broke his previous world mark of 203.5 kilograms for the snatch, ending with 210 kilograms, and smashed his world total lift record with a new mark of 455 kilograms.

In a close tussle for the other medals, Jozsef Jasco of Hungary won the silver with a combined lift of 427.5 and East German Ronny Weller took the bronze with 425, edging out compatriot Michael Schubert who lifted the same weight but was heavier.

#### Yachting

American Allison Jolly on Tuesday clinched the first ever Olympic gold in the women's 470 yachting, but the United States missed two other golds in dramatic finishes.

Britain's Mike McIntyre stole the star from Mark Reynolds' grasp after the American broke his mast and retired. East German Jochen Schuemann edged out U.S. arch-rival John Kostetcki in the last stages of the sailing.

Provisional results showed Thierry Peponnet sealed victory

in the men's 470, France's second yachting gold, after racing in battering winds at Suyong bay near the southeastern port of Pusan. Jose Luis Dorreste of Spain won the single-handed finn class, sailing in stronger winds but smaller waves than on previous days when some races had to be cancelled.

#### Judo

Paris sport instructor Marc Alexandre won the Olympic judo lightweight gold medal on Tuesday after the favourites bit the dust.

The 28-year-old Frenchman, world silver medalist, won a brawling contest with East German's Sven Loh thanks to one successful outer reaping throw.

#### Boxing

Grahame Chaney ended American hopes of equaling their record Los Angeles haul of nine golds on Tuesday, claiming Australia's first boxing medal since Tony Madigan lost to Cassius Clay to take a bronze in the 1960 semifinals.

But the U.S., Soviet Union and East Germany emerged from the first round of the quarter-finals with three boxers through to the

semifinals and guaranteed at least a bronze medal.

As the grueling 430-fight tournament neared its final stages, light-welterweight (63.5 kilograms) Chaney scraped through on a 3-2 decision over Todd Foster after an all-action scrap that left both men bloody and exhausted.

Light-flyweight (48-kilogramme) Michael Carbajal, lightweight (60 kilogramme) Romalis Ellis and light-heavyweight (81 kilogramme) Andrew Maynard were the three U.S. winners.

The Soviet Union lost their morning session but bounced back with three wins in a row in the evening.

Light-heavyweight Nurmagomed Shanavazov scored their most clear-cut victory when he won every round on the judges' cards against Italy's Andrea Maggi.

East Germany's Henry Maske underlined his medal prospects with a resounding 5-0 win over Italy's Michele Mastrodonato in a middleweight (75 kilogramme) bout.

Thirteen countries share the other semifinal spots, indicating the breadth of talent in the toughest boxing tournament in Olympic history.

## Brazil, Soviets to compete for soccer gold

PUSAN (AP) — Brazil and the Soviet Union reached the finals of the Olympic soccer tournament Tuesday, both battling down their semifinal opponents after the end of regulation time. Brazil, the 1984 silver medalist, downed an off-target West Germany in a penalty shootout after the game ended in a tie following 30 minutes of extra time which left the two level at 1-1.

The Soviets defeated Italy 3-2 in overtime after the first 90 minutes also produced a 1-1, and will chase their first Olympic soccer gold in 32 years.

Brazil will play the Soviet Union Saturday for the gold medal. Italy, which lost 3-2 to the Soviets in the other semifinal Tuesday, faces West Germany Friday for the bronze.

### FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1988

## YOUR HOROSCOPE

— As Charted By The Carroll Righter Astrological Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** There is an inclination to change some of the things that we hold dear and of value. Satisfy a need for individual expression that is original but practical in nature. Keep your emotions in check.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19):** Take delays in stride. Try not to use emotions to get your own way. Everything turns to your favor when you use self-control.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20):** Use gentle persuasion to get what you want. Don't miss an opportunity to make a lucky move. You will benefit from good living habits.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21):** If you feel pulled in more than one direction, take time out to handle personal affairs. Don't hold on to things you know don't work well.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21):** A distant contact can prove important. Keep your emotions under wraps, and share them only with someone close to you.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21):** Don't let success go to your head. You have the power to direct your affairs if you take a "look and see" attitude.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22):** Try to unwind from the day's pressures.

Exercise and relax by working in your home environment. Stay with what is familiar to you today. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): Your capacity to bring out the best in others is a useful tool. Romance is at its high point. Use the weekend for a change of pace. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): Stick to your game plan. It's mind over matter, and you have control. Spend time with people who are feeling low and need a boost. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): Affairs at home will keep you busier than usual. Avoid giving nasty responses as a result of outside pressure. Be understanding. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): A romantic interest appears in spite of your better judgment. Don't let social affairs interfere. Use your talents to move ahead at work. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Mingle with those who are upbeat and on the same wavelength. Someone is in the picture who could help with your career. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): Your energy and enthusiasm are high. Try not to take matters too seriously and spoil all the fun. Details can be worked out later.

### THE Daily Crossword by Harold B. Counts

ACROSS

- Great number
- Hurled
- Lace
- Olives
- Hung, dog
- NY Island
- Soggy ground
- Spoke word
- Farinaceous
- Gracful tree
- Rooster
- Place of shelter
- Narrow ridges
- Courage
- London's river
- Abseconde
- Swiss peaks
- Curve
- Lineage
- Say yes
- Bundled
- Place of shelter
- Utter without thinking
- Provincial
- Riled
- Relents
- Flow
- Abrasive
- Rooster
- Actress Arthur
- Take for
- (decade)
- Residence
- Kernal
- Polite refusal
- Egg
- It, river
- Cysts
- Bows
- 6/16/44

DOWN

- Haziest
- Seed cover
- Rooster?
- Mound
- Lance
- Rooster's love?
- Actress Sommer
- Record
- Transfers by
- Smart
- Oddball
- Floor worker
- Thesaurus
- Items: abbr.
- Additional
- Made of fiber
- Wish
- Miles of film
- Winglike
- Writer Bret
- Brew
- Sausage
- Rooster?
- Niche
- Does tailoring
- Pikellike fish
- Rabbit
- Sailors
- USA word: abbr.
- "— the clowns"
- Judged
- Use a radar beam
- Pitch
- Poker term
- Runs into
- Sleuth Charlie
- Timber wolf
- Sicilian mount
- Nautical word
- Apartment

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN

- Record
- Transfers by
- Smart
- Oddball
- Floor worker
- Thesaurus
- Items: abbr.
- Additional
- Made of fiber
- Wish
- Miles of film
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- Nautical word
- Apartment

## Graf, Sabatini advance to semi-finals

SEOUL (R) — Grand Slam champion Steffi Graf, who rallied from 3-1 down in the final set against Russian Larisa Savchenko, and Gabriela Sabatini moved a step closer to an Olympic final showdown when they won their quarter-finals Tuesday. Graf, whose only two defeats this year were by Sabatini, looked uncharacteristically patchy in her 6-2, 4-6, 6-3 win over the Russian, temporarily losing the power of her forehand during the second set and missing three chances to convert break points. "I could have lost it," Graf said of her first match against Savchenko. "I haven't had that feeling for a long time."

The 17-year-old Natalia Zvereva looked a match for Sabatini but the Soviet player's nerve failed her on key points and the Argentine won 6-4, 6-3.

In Thursday's semifinals West

### Oman's hope for Olympic gold

MUSCAT (AP) — Mohammad Malki's family gathered specially in a mosque to pray for his victory Tuesday, the eve of his becoming the first Arab from the Gulf region to take part in an Olympic track final.

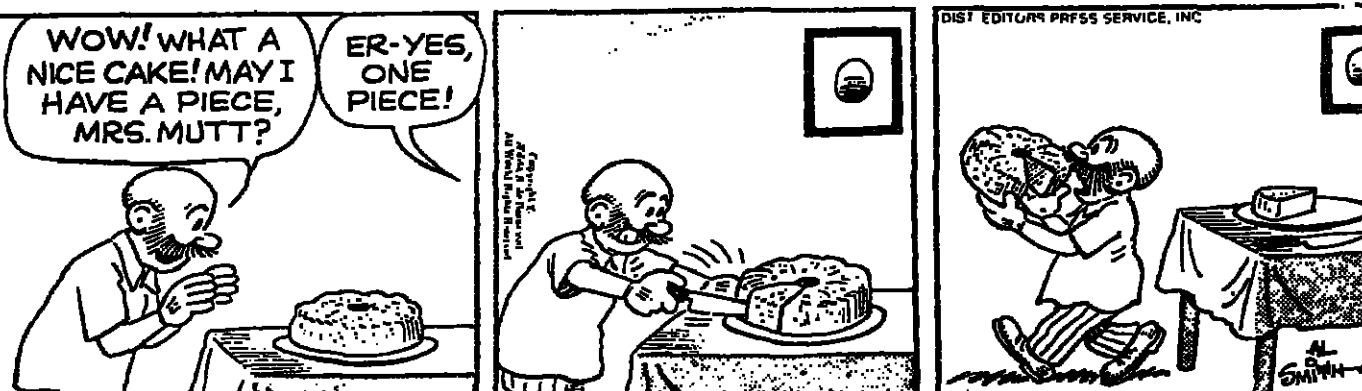
Malki's younger sister, Mariam, said every member of the household prayed for his success in the 400-metres final.

Malki, 26, a film editor working for Oman television, finished third in the semi-finals behind world record holder Harry "Butch" Reynolds and Trinidad's Ian Morris.

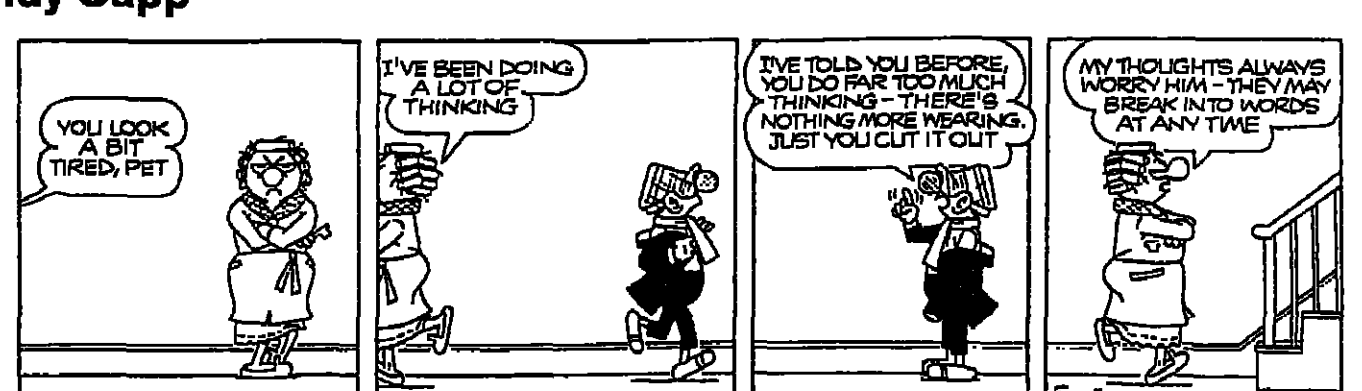
### Peanuts



### Mutt'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



**THE BETTER HALF** By Harris

"I started exercising last week. The only thing that's getting stronger is my aches and pains."

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

IN Y A R

TH O O P

L I S G R Y

H I N E A L

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "O U N C E A R D O R M U S K E T P O N C H O"

Yesterday's Jumbles: OUNCE ARDOR MUSKET PONCHO

Answer: That fanatic goes through life with a closed mind and this—AN OPEN MOUTH



# Burmese opposition aligns united front

RANGOON (R) — Brigadier Aung Gyi, once number two man to long-ruling authoritarian Ne Win, was Tuesday named chairman of a unified opposition in Burma.

Former Defence Minister General Tin Oo was named vice chairman and Aung San Suu Kyi, 43-year-old daughter of independence hero Aung San, was named general secretary of the League for Democracy, the league said in a manifesto.

The manifesto called on all workers to continue strikes and defy an order from the military government to return to work by next Monday.

It demanded an end to a ban on public gatherings and a curfew imposed after the army seized power Sept. 18.

"Brutal behaviour" by the army towards students, monks and other people must stop, the manifesto said.

The military government has said about 500 "destructive elements" have been killed since it

took over. Dissidents, doctors and diplomats say the death toll in Rangoon is closer to 1,000 and most of those killed were unarmed demonstrators.

The manifesto said killings had to stop.

An opposition spokesman said it had changed its name to the League for Democracy from the National United Front for Democracy because the old ruling party, the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSP), had adopted a similar name.

The BSP changed its name Sunday to the National Unity Party.

The league called on the military government to permit newspapers to publish freely. In the six weeks between the breakdown of BSP control and the army takeover dozens of new newspaper

ers appeared on the streets of Rangoon and the official press ran statements from the opposition.

All this has stopped since Sept. 18.

The manifesto called for the immediate release of people arrested since the army took over, after months of anti-government demonstrations and weeks of strike brought economic life in Burma to a halt.

There was no word in the manifesto on the opposition's often expressed desire for an interim government to lead the country back to democracy after 26 years of militaristic socialist rule.

Also ignored was a call from the military government for opposition leaders to participate in general elections promised within three months.

Opposition sources said over the past two days the united front would take part, but Aung San Suu Kyi told Reuters Tuesday morning the time was not right

for such a decision.

"We have to take this step by step," she said.

## Military sets up court

Rangoon radio said Tuesday the military rulers had set up a supreme court and issued more rulings, warnings and statistics in their attempt to regulate the restive country.

The radio called on student activists in hiding to report to authorities and promised no action would be taken against them.

But in a broadcast monitored in Bangkok, it also warned: "Those who establish contact, join insurgents and return as hard-core saboteurs will be treated as insurgents and decisive action will be taken."

Hundreds of students and other activists prominent in the uprising have fled to ethnic minority rebel-held areas near Thailand, Rangoon residents said.

## China expects fresh Tibet unrest, tightens grip

PEKING (R) — Authorities imposed a heavy police presence around Lhasa and tight control over the city's rebellious monasteries to prevent independence protests Tuesday, a key anniversary of last year's anti-Chinese unrest.

A Westerner recently in Lhasa said the city was tense as police prepared for Sept. 27, when the arrests of Buddhist monks demonstrating for Tibetan independence last year triggered bloody rioting four days later that left several dead.

Officials have been posted at Lhasa's main monasteries since late August and hotelkeepers have been ordered to ensure foreign tourists were off the streets after 11.30 P.M., he quoted local

sources as saying. Foreign travellers provided journalists with eyewitness accounts of rioting in 1987.

Trucks mounted with machineguns were seen patrolling Lhasa last week. Eyewitnesses said a lorry carrying security forces cruised anti-clockwise around the central Jokhang Temple, disrupting the flow of pilgrims who constantly circle the shrine in the opposite direction.

The Western source quoted Tibetans as saying full-scale unrest was unlikely because of the heavy police presence but that some residents had proposed a boycott of shops run by ethnic Chinese settlers to mark the anniversary.

Lhasa authorities have banned

the recruitment of new novice monks to monasteries since last year's unrest, the source said.

Despite a relaxation in religious policies since 1980, the monasteries are now only a fraction of their size before Communist rule and monks list government quotas on the number of clergy among their grievances.

Tibetan sources said 30 monks and nuns and 40 civilians were still detained following unrest last year and in March.

They said the most prominent was Yulu Dawa Tsering, a high-ranking Lama accused of counter-revolutionary activities and jailed in December last year for appearing in an Italian-made video on the Tibetan independence movement.

But the scheduled trials of him and four Tibetans charged with the murder of a policeman during the March riot have been postponed for fear of triggering more demonstrations, the Westerner quoted Tibetan sources as saying. Last year's unrest followed the executions of two Tibetans in Lhasa.

The latest known protest was by a small group of nuns led away by police after chanting "freedom for Tibet" in Lhasa Sept. 7.

The official New China news agency Monday quoted Tibetan government Vice-Chairman Mao Rubai as saying relations between ethnic Chinese and Tibetans were "friendly and close" and denying allegations of torture of jailed protesters.

## Rakowski named Polish premier

WARSAW (R) — Politburo member Mieczyslaw Rakowski, an old opponent of Solidarity who puts a premium on strengthening Communist Party rule, was confirmed in office Tuesday as Poland's new prime minister.

Parliament approved Rakowski's appointment, which the party's policy-making central committee announced Monday, by 338 votes to five with 35 abstentions.

Rakowski, 61, replaced Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, who was dismissed Sept. 19 after party leaders accused him of mismanaging the economy and failing to halt a collapse in public confidence in the authorities.

The composition of Rakowski's new government will be announced next month.

Party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, formerly proposing Rakowski to parliament as the next prime minister, said: "He is a man full of energy, initiative and courage in the pursuit of new solutions. He is a proponent of democratic reforms."

The government faces the challenge of persuading Poland's hard-pressed 38 million people to accept stringent austerity measures as a means of reviving Poland's chronically inefficient and virtually bankrupt economy.

## Superpower leaders out of Nobel race

OSLO (R) — The United Nations Organisation have edged out Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan as favourites for this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

The winner's name will be cloaked in the traditional secrecy until Thursday, when the Oslo-based Nobel committee will reveal who has been chosen from this year's near-record 97 nominations.

But speculation in the Norwegian media, often well-founded in the past, has drawn the spotlight away from the two superpower leaders, jointly nominated for signing the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty — the first ever U.S.-Soviet pact to agree cuts in the world's nuclear arsenal.

Instead, the United Nations peace-keeping forces, U.N.

Under Secretary-General Diego Cordovez and the World Health Organisation (WHO) are now favoured.

"The problem with Reagan and Gorbachev is the U.S. election. It could be taken as an endorsement of (Republican candidate) George Bush's campaign if Reagan won," said one seasoned Norwegian Nobel-watcher who asked not to be identified.

"The U.N. in its various forms, is a good bet. The world is taking notice of it now," he added. The 159-nation world body, long regarded as a mere debating chamber, is enjoying new respect as a peacemaker in Afghanistan and the Gulf.

The U.N., and specifically Cordovez, played a major role in negotiating the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

## Manila captures leader in coup plot

MANILA (R) — Security forces Tuesday captured a key leader of a failed 1987 Philippine coup attempt and President Corason Aquino suggested for the first time senior politicians were involved in plots to overthrow her.

The military said Lieutenant Colonel Eduardo Matillano gave up peacefully after dozens of soldiers and police before dawn surrounded a small hotel in suburban Quezon city which the rebel officer had been using as a hideout.

Aquino immediately ordered the justice Department to "build up information and file cases against very high political personalities" involved in efforts to destabilise her 31-month-old government, a presidential spokesman said.

Aquino did not name the politicians. She said Matillano's capture "will contribute to the stability of the government."

Matillano was a senior aide of renegade army Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, who led the August 1987 coup attempt against Aquino in which more than 50 died. Honasan has remained at large since escaping from a prison-ship in April.

Matillano, who led a battalion of troops in the coup attempt, escaped from an army stockade a few days after Honasan made his getaway.

His capture brought to 64 the number of coup plotters arrested in raids around Manila in the past two months.

Capital Command Chief Brigadier-General Rodolfo Biazon said seized documents showed Honasan's group had formed an alliance with fugitive soldiers, loyal to Ferdinand Marcos.

## Air force rescues 22 birdwatchers

PWLLHELI, Wales (AP) — The Royal Air Force rescued 22 birdwatchers who ran out of food after bad weather stranded them on a small island, officials said. Two air force helicopters picked up the group and took them to the coastal town of Pwllheli, according to a Ministry of Defence spokesman. The birdwatchers had been stranded on Bardsey, a tiny island 3.2 kilometres off the northern coast of Wales, according to an LBC radio report. The Defence Ministry spokesman said the birdwatchers had planned to leave the island a week ago.

## Thief could land in hot soup

HONG KONG (R) — Hong Kong police are hunting a thief with expensive tastes who is feathering his nest with gourmet soup ingredients. They are also searching for the birds' nests worth \$6,923 the thief stole from a store on Hong Kong island. The swallows' nests, made with saliva, twigs and leaves, are the central component of a very pricey soup considered a delicacy by the Chinese. The crook's haul weighed some 40 kilograms.

## Olympic swimmers apologise for theft

SEOUL (AP) — Two U.S. Olympic swimmers apologised Tuesday for taking a hotel ornament and said they hoped the incident would not damage U.S.-South Korean relations. Troy Dalbey and Doug Gjertsen offered apologies to the Korean people when they arrived at a Seoul police station to be questioned about the removal of a marble lion's mask from a local hotel. The two could face charges of aggravated theft. "We want to apologise especially to the Korean people and hope our actions have not jeopardised relations between the people of the United States and the people of Korea," Dalbey said to a roomful of reporters. The arrest of the two swimmers after they took the \$830 mask last Saturday has flared into a major incident.

## Britain reluctant to change its ways

LONDON (AP) — As a deadline draws near for Britain to adopt the metric measurement system of the European Economic Community (EEC), the island nation is preparing to defend some vestiges of its imperial system. This country, which has lagged in adopting its EEC neighbours' metric system, will probably be weighing in grammes and measuring in centimetres by around the time Europe becomes a single market in 1992. But it plans to ask to retain several key exceptions — like the pint (0.95 litres) and the mile (1,600 metres) — indefinitely, officials say.

## Universal Olympic complaint

SEOUL (AP) — The Olympic athletes don't like the food they are offered. That is the single, universal complaint. Otherwise, the Seoul Olympics have passed the half-way point without a serious complaint to the organisers about living conditions. "The complaints we have had here were mostly minor things, or those related to the athletes' own conduct," said Ann Boddow of the International Olympic Committee. The Korean organisers have gone out of their way to meet the needs of athletes and officials from 160 participating countries, but they have not pleased everyone. The athletes are fed up with scrambled powdered eggs and overcooked bacon for breakfast. For lunch and dinner, the choice is varied but straight, solid food without frills. Roast pork and chicken do not meet the needs of some athletes. Nor does the eternal noodle, American-style coffee or Korean-style Ginseng tea.

## Giant turtle found on Welsh beach

CARDIFF, Wales (AP) — A 907-kilogramme leatherback turtle that washed up dead on a Welsh beach could be the largest ever recorded, the National Museum of Wales said Monday. "It appears to be a world record," said Peter Morgan, keeper of zoology at the museum in south Wales. "It is 2.59 metres long from its head to the end of its tail and nearly three metres wide, measured across the flippers. I doubt whether they grow much bigger," Morgan said. "There are earlier reports of leatherbacks approaching this size but this seems to be the heaviest recorded," he said.

## All quiet on the northern front as Olympic roar deafens Seoul

By Ruth Sinal  
The Associated Press

PANMUNJOM — With the fighting fast and furious on the Olympic fields, the rice paddies of Panmunjom seem eerily calm. On this no-man's land in limbo between South and North Korea, just an hour's ride from Seoul, the only battle being waged is one of symbols.

The only clear signs of the momentous sports gathering 20 kilometres away is an Olympic flag taunting the North and the signature of Olympic swimming star Matt Biondi in the visitors' book at Camp Bonifas, the forward U.N. command at the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ).

More than halfway through the Olympics, fears of an attack by North Korea against the games have receded. In fact, the North, which had sought to co-host the games with its arch rival, appears to be studiously ignoring the international sports meet.

"They haven't even attacked the games in their propaganda," said U.S. air force Captain David Griffard, who serves with the U.N. command.

Griffard is one of 375 personnel at Camp Bonifas, adjacent to the site of Quonset Huts where regular meetings are held with the North to discuss violations of the 1953 armistice agreement that ended the three-year Korean war.

Since the Olympics began, most of the commentary from the North's loudspeakers focuses on the disappointment of South Korean students that the games were not being held jointly in Seoul and Pyongyang, he said.

Radical South Korean students, seeking unification with the North, had staged violent protests against the Olympics in the months leading up to the games, but their demonstrations have declined since the competitions began last week.

The men of Camp Bonifas, about half of whom are South Koreans, have also noticed that the North is cranking up its loudspeaker music a little more for the constant stream of tourists visiting the DMZ.

The blasts of music — a mixture of Oriental and Western tunes — are sometimes accompanied by praise for ruler Kim Il-Sung and exhortations to South Koreans to defect.

But the South's propaganda machine, liberally oiled by the United States military, is just as persistent as the North's. The South Koreans are encouraging visitors and reporters here for the Olympics to take the opportunity to tour Panmunjom, making this the hottest attraction after the games.

As many as 18 tour buses a day cross the narrow wood-planked "Freedom Bridge" spanning the mine-strewn Injin River and leading to the DMZ. Tours offered to reporters and photographers covering the Olympics are booked out days in advance.

The visit begins with a 25-minute slide presentation, accompanied by a profusion of facts and figures about the DMZ rattled off by a U.S. officer.

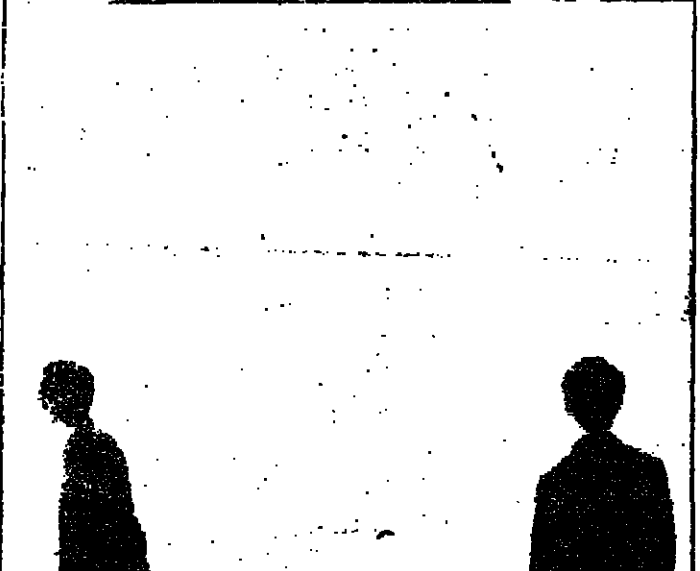
There are 1,292 border markers along the 141-kilometre-long, four-kilometre-wide DMZ. The flag pole in the South Korean border village of Tae Sung Dong is 100 metres tall, while the one in its companion northern village of Gijung Dong is 160 metres tall. The North's flag itself weighs 270 kilos.

Symbols abound, the Americans call the mostly uninhabited Gijung Dong "propaganda village." The pagoda-like building which serves as headquarters for the U.S. and South Korean armistice officers is known as "Freedom House."

Less than 100 metres away, North Koreans snap photos of the visiting reporters and peer at them through binoculars. "Don't make any gestures to them," the media group is warned.

Visitors must be dressed properly — no jeans, shorts or sneakers. "We don't want them to think we're decadent," says Felio. The troops who patrol the zone must be over 1.83 metre tall and over 81 kilos in weight. The North Koreans tend to be shorter.

"The purpose is intimidation, pure intimidation," says Lieutenant Robert Ferliu, accompanying the group.



Faces of a divided peninsula — South Korea's military (top) and students (middle) constitute a potential threat to post-Olympics unity in the South. Below Pyongyang students read the latest words of wisdom from North Korean leader Kim Il Sung.